"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,392. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WORKERS ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S PLAN; RAILROADS BALK

Traffic Leaders Ask for Time After President Speaks of Federal Ownership.

ANOTHER MEETING TODAY

President's Plea Brings an Offer to Arbitrate or Leave All to Commission.

STRIKE PREPARATIONS GO ON

Railways Believe They Can Win Easily if They Find 15,000 Men Who Can Run Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—These were the developments of today in the effort of President Wilson to prevent a national railroad strike:

1. The four railway brotherhoods formally accepted the President's plan of settlement.

2. Thirty-one executives of railroads, whom the President had called to the White House, failed to accept the settlement plan, but agreed to consider it before giving Mr. Wilson their last word.

3. The President considered the expedient of calling to Washington the Directors of the big railroads of the United States.

The railroad Presidents were deeply impressed with what some regarded as the sensational warning of President Wilson when they met him at the White House today. Not in an appealing tone, but as man to man, President Wilson told them that the United States appeared to be drifting toward Government ownership of railroads, to which he was opposed, and that he considered that this drift of sentiment would be aggravated by a national railroad strike.

Without drawing any analogy or making any threat, the President called to the attention of the railroad executives the action of the French Government in the national French railroad strike several years ago, in calling to arms all the railroad workers and forcing them to run the trains. He did not say that the American Government would take such a step, but he did not say that it would not.

A Commanding Argument.

No argument that has been presented in the entire controversy, which began last March, has received as much consideration from the men who manage American railroads.

After the President was through, Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spokesman for the Presidents, told Mr. Wilson that the Presidents would co-operate in an effort to make peace, but that they meant what they said when they declared that the eight-hour day was impracticable. Mr. Holden told the President the railway executives would give his proposal careful consideration and that an answer would be given later. He said that the railway Presidents realized a three-fold responsibility, to the people, to the railroads, and to the 80 per cent. of the railroad workers who were not members of the brotherhoods.

Notwithstanding the serious consideration given to the warnings of the President as to the danger of public ownership of railroads and the possibility of military operation of the trains, the Presidents and managers of the railroads after a conference which broke up late tonight, had not decided to accept the President's proposals. Instead they will submit a summary of the arguments in favor of arbitration in a final appeal to the President. This appeal will be so worded as to leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations.

Some of the railway President expressed the conviction tonight that the negotiations with the White House would not be concluded in a few days, and that each point involved would be thoroughly considered before any definite position was taken. While the Presidents have kept in touch with the situation as it developed here, it was said tonight that their attention had been largely perfunctory and that they did not have first-hand, comprehensive information on the status of the negotiations until they reached Washington and talked with the managers.

The Presidents realize that if it comes to a matter of a break with the White House some of the executives may be inclined to subordinate their convictions to President Wilson's wishes, and it has been planned to have a vote taken on each proposal made by him with the understanding that a majority vote shall bind all.

The Administration received no little surprise today when it learned from the railroad Presidents gathered here that they would rather fight the brotherhoods in a strike than agree to the President's plan of settlement. The situation derives its acuteness from the fact that the brotherhoods are also ready for a fight, believing that they can get all of the wage increases they asked for, instead of the two-thirds the President's settlement would give them. The union leaders declare tonight they do not care two cents which way the railroad chieftains decide.

Both Sides Belligerent.

The railroads believe they can beat the brotherhoods in three days; the brotherhoods say they can beat the roads in two days, and each side had just as lief fight it out as not. Whether the torrid weather of today has had anything to do with it or not, everybody concerned is in a belligerent attitude and threats are flying fast.

The level-headed leaders of both sides

Continued on Page 3.

New British Zeppelins Attaining Amazing Speed

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Express features an article by its naval expert on "Our New Zeppelins," which says:

"During the past week I have watched the great British airships at work and, although I am unable to make practical comparisons with the German Zeppelins, our new airships certainly seems marvelously rigid and beautifully designed. Mariners, who have made close observations of German dirigibles, consider our new airships capable of being handled more readily, of finer model and altogether less cumbersome than the German type.

"The British airships, moreover, attain an amazingly high speed."

UNION LOSES APPEAL TO TRACTION BOARD

Mitchel and Straus Summoned to Settle Second Street Car Crisis.

COMPANY WOULD ARBITRATE

But Carmen Hold Reinstatement of 14 Discharged Employes Is Not Debatable.

Directors of the New York Railways Company decided yesterday, after hearing the grievances of a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes growing out of dismissals of motormen and conductors since the settlement of the recent strike, to submit the controversy, which had threatened to develop into a second strike, to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission.

The board took the position that the question of reinstating employes who had been convicted in the courts of participation in disturbances during the strike and had been dismissed was a matter for arbitration and that no action could be taken by the company until Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus had interpreted the agreement underwritten by them on Aug. 7, which brought the strike on the surface lines of the city to an end. This view was contested by the union representatives, who, although subscribing generally to the principle of arbitration, insisted that the reinstatement of men discharged by the company was not a question that could be arbitrated.

With the hope of straightening out the tangle, telegrams were sent to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus asking them to return to the city as soon as possible. Mr. Mitchel is at the military training camp at Plattsburg, and while it was thought by some that he would return at once, he said last night that he saw no immediate need for such action. It will probably be Monday morning before Mr. Straus can return from Maine, where he has been taking a vacation. They will probably hold a hearing immediately after Mr. Straus's arrival. Pending the outcome, no action looking to a second strike will be taken by the union.

Put Responsibility Up to City.

Although the Directors made no formal anouncement, it is known that they intend to impress the Mayor and Mr. Straus, either at the hearing or privately, with the fact that they and the city have assumed certain responsibilities in settling disputes between the company and the union. The company has asserted since the strike was settled that the agreement of Aug. 7, effected by Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Straus, probably would impose additional financial burdens upon it, and that it would be only fair for the city to take over some of the burdens.

While the question of reinstating discharged men has no direct bearing on expense, the company intends to press the point at every opportunity in the hope that when it makes application to the Public Service Commission to be relieved of paying about $500,000 a year for paving streets between car rails, it will receive a favorable verdict.

The meeting of the Directors was held at the offices of the New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway, at the request of the union representatives, who had been told yesterday by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Company, that he had no power to reinstate discharged men. The Directors who attended were John Candler Cobb, Charles F. Howland, George B. Leighton, W. Leon Pepperman, William H. Reed, Jr., and Theodore P. Shonts. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is on duty with the National Guard on the Mexican border, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler, who is at Bar Harbor, were not able to reach the city in time for the hearing. Three other Directors, August Belmont, Edward Berwind, and Richard Swartout, were kept informed of the proceedings over the telephone.

It became apparent before the meeting had been under way fifteen minutes that the two sides would not be able to agree. The directors were clearly of the opinion that the company's right to discharge men who had been accused of violence and convicted in the courts during the strike was an arbitrable one, whereas the union representatives contended that it was not.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for the street car men's organization, asserted that disputes between the organized employes and the company could be arbitrated only after all the terms of the settlement had been complied with, and that any violation of it destroyed it entirely. He therefore intimated that if the Mayor and Mr. Straus failed to uphold the union in this contention the agreement would go out of existence, and the organized workers would be free to call a second strike.

Company States Its Side.

A complete exposition of the company's position was contained in the following statement issued by the Board of Directors after the meeting, copies of which were sent to the Mayor and Mr. Straus:

At a meeting on Aug. 18 of the Board of Directors of the New York Railways Company, at which a majority was present, after receiving a committee representing employes of the company the following minute was adopted unanimously:

This board reiterates its adherence to the agreement of Aug. 7 with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus. The fundamental purpose which controlled this board in sanctioning that agreement was that it not only settled the existing strike, but that it offered an orderly, speedy, and equitable method of settling any issue which might arise without recourse

Continued on Page 3.

HURRICANE WHIPS THE GULF COAST; CAMPS SWAMPED

Heavy Property Loss Caused by a 70-Mile Storm at Corpus Christi, Texas.

120-MILE WIND PREDICTED

Soldiers at Fort Brown Driven from Quarters to Refuges in Public Buildings.

LIGHTNING KILLS A PRIVATE

Steamer Sunk in Gulf and Her Crew of Twelve Missing—Wire Communication Fails.

Half the New York Tents On the Border Blown Down

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 18.—Fort Sam Houston at 11 P. M. reported the following message from a field wireless station erected at McAllen, Texas, via the big radio at Brownsville:

"Half of New York National Guardsmen's tents down and nearly that many at Llano, Grande, Mercedes, and Mission. Thirty thousand soldiers sleeping in public buildings. Four and one-half inches of rain fell here.

"There is a lull now, but new storm is reported coming from the east."

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 18, (by Long Distance Telephone to Dallas, Texas.)—Blowing with seventy miles an hour velocity, the forerunner of the tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico was felt tonight as it approached the Texas coast at this point, Brownsville, and on the intermediate plains. Forecasts by the local Weather Bureau were that the crest of the storm would reach here about midnight, and that a 120-mile wind could be expected.

But few details of the storm's work south or north of here had been received early tonight. In Corpus Christi the gale had carried almost everything moveable before it. In its wake it had left demolished Summer cottages along the beach front here, thousands of dollars damage to buildings in the business district, and a heavy sea running in Corpus Christi bay.

Waves whipped over the beach in the northern part of the city, beaching small craft and carrying up on the shore debris from a score of wharves and small bathing pavilions. Lloyd's Pier, one of the largest pleasure resorts in this part of the coast, which juts out over the water 1,000 feet, had been almost completely demolished at 6 o'clock tonight. The only part that remained was a two-story structure adjoining the shore.

Fronting the business district, built on the beach proper, is a four-foot breakwater. Heavy seas were breaking over that and threatened to wash over it if the storm's intensity grew.

Thus far there has been no loss of life here, according to available reports. Ample warning of the storm, it was said, had been given all residents and an opportunity to prepare for the approaching hurricane. Damage thus far has been confined to the washing away of structures near the shore of Corpus Christi Bay and the havoc wrought by the seventy-mile gale, which blew almost continuously for three hours this afternoon.

Steamer Sunk Crew Missing.

The steamer Pilot Boy was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico today in the tropical storm. It was reported that three men of the crew of twelve had been washed ashore at Port Aransas, twenty miles from here. This report was unverified. The steamer belonged to the Texas and Gulf Steamship Company of Galveston.

The City of Corpus Christi is situated on a boot-shaped peninsula, eighteen miles from the open gulf, but bound on three sides by2Corpus Christi and Nueces Bay. On the other side of the bay are Mustang and Padre Islands, forming a breakwater to any tidal wave that might approach from the gulf. One channel connects Corpus Christi Bay from the open gulf, on each side of which are situated Port Aransas and Aransas Pass, respectively. What damage has been done there is impossible to estimate, as telegraph communication was lost early in the afternoon.

Troops Driven from Camp.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 18.—United States soldiers and National Guardsmen stationed at Fort Brown have been driven from their quarters and have taken refuge in the City Hall and other public buildings at Brownsville on account of the Gulf coast storm which is striking that region tonight, according to meagre reports received over the army wireless at Fort Sam Houston from Fort Brown tonight.

A terrific and destructive wind, according to this report, has wrought havoc in Brownsville and in the military camp. Those troops which took refuge in the courthouse were the Illinois, Iowa, and Virginia regiments. They took two days' rations. All wires to Brownsville are down and communication except over the army wireless is impossible.

General Funston at 9 o'clock tonight received a wireless message from General James Parker at Brownsville, in which he stated that the storm seemed to be abating there, and that he thought perhaps the worst was over. The wind was then reported at fifty miles an hour.

A Government wireless to Fort Sam Houston at 8:35 o'clock tonight said that trouble at the lighting station at Brownsville might leave the city in darkness and that the water supply was in danger. The Rio Grande was rising, the message said, and several washouts had been reported.

General Parker ordered temporary abandonment of all military encampments. The wooden buildings of the

Continued on Page 3.

British Expect Women Will Get the Ballot; Their Patriotic Work Converts Asquith

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The present week brought within the range of practical politics a reform, which many of its advocates feared the war would postpone perhaps for a generation—the right of women to vote. The strongest force against the realization of woman suffrage in the years immediately preceding the war was the determined opposition of Premier Asquith. His virtual conversion, when he said in the House of Commons on Monday that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of a great war was too complex and controversial a problem and implying that any new bill for franchise reforms in the future must include women, was a great surprise.

The Premier's announcement is talked of on all sides as meaning that women will have the vote before another general election is fought, except in the unlikely event of an election being forced upon the country before the war is ended.

According to The Nation there have been other similar conversions among men of great influence. Although Earl Curzon remains a strong opponent of the women's cause, together with some other Ministers, men of all parties, The Nation says, realize the capacity and willingness to help in the national cause as displayed by the women during the war has removed the last obstacle to their receiving political recognition.

Liberal papers are urging the government to grapple with the problem of adult suffrage without delay on the ground that the coalition government is able to smooth the path of reform and calm the fears of the House of Lords as no Liberal Government could.

Premier Asquith, in a statement before the House of Commons on Monday, said that the Cabinet had decided that the undertaking of new franchise and registration reforms in the midst of this war was too controversial and complex a problem. He implied, however, that any franchise bill introduced in the future must of necessity include the women. The Premier stated that the women had presented to him an unanswerable case, and that they were content to abide by the present franchise, but would urge their claims if its qualifications were altered.

SHIP BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 38 TO 21

House Measure Amended to Limit Board to Five Members at $7,500 Salaries.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW APPLIED

Government Not to Operate Vessels Unless All Efforts to Lease to Corporations Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The bill authorizing the Government to purchase or build merchant ships "for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States," was passed by the Senate tonight and sent back to the House, which had passed the measure in May. The differences between the two houses will be harmonized by the customary Joint Conference Committee. The final vote was 38 to 21, all in the affirmative being Democrats and all in the negative Republicans.

The bill provides for the creation of a Shipping Board and appropriates $50,000,000 to be raised by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Several amendments to the bill were made in the Senate today. One reduced from $10,000 to $7,500, the salaries to be paid to members of the Shipping Board. Not a voice was raised against the motion when Senator Smith of Georgia offered it. Another amendment changed the provision for disposing of the Government ships by private or public sale so as to compel competitive bids to be advertised for. Senator Gallinger offered this amendment. He was also the author of another amendment, which was accepted by Senator Fletcher, in charge of the measure, requiring that clerks and other employes of the Shipping Board should be taken from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Borah met with failure in an effort, backed by his fellow Republicans, to attach the literacy clause of the Immigration bill to the shipping measure as an amendment. It was rejected by a vote of 39 to 20. Mr. Borah's amendment provided that no ship purchased under the act should carry any immigrant who could not read or write. Later Mr. Borah offered the entire Immigration bill as an amendment. Thirty-seven Democrats voted it down over the votes of twenty Republicans and two Democrats, Ashurst of Arizona and Myers of Montana. The Republicans were gleeful over making the Democrats declare themselves.

Underwood Defends It.

Spirited debate marked the final hours of the bill's consideration. Senator Underwood, while defending the provisions of the measure, said that on account of the high degree of efficiency required of the ships to be owned by the Government, the Government would not be able to purchase any ships now built. This brought from Senator Warren an observation as to whether this indicated that the bill meant nothing. Responding in the negative, Mr. Underwood pointed out that the Government would be able to build ships and could build them cheaper than ships are ordinarily built for in this country for the reason that they would be constructed according to pattern. The high cost of ship construction in America, he said, was due partly to the fact that they were not built along the same lines. If built according to pattern they would be cheaper, he said:

Amendments made in the bill by the Senate Democratic caucus, in addition to those adopted today, include the following changes from the provisions of the bill as passed the House:

The Government is not to purchase any ship flying the flag of a belligerent nation or any ship already engaged in American trade unless it is about to be withdrawn from that trade.

No ship shall be acquired by the Government which is below 75 per cent of its original efficiency.

The Government must not undertake to operate merchant ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases or sales to private corporations. The Government reserves the right to prescribe conditions under which its ships shall be operated by private concerns and in what service they shall engage.

Cabinet Is Eliminated.

It was the matter of operation that prevented the enactment of the bill last year. The opposition to having the Government operate as well as own merchant ships was so great in the Senate that the measure failed of passage and had to be amended this session so as to eliminate the Government operation feature.

Most of the provisions of the House bill were retained by the Senate. One important amendment made by the Senate in addition to those noted was the elimination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as ex-officio members of the Shipping Board. The House provided for a board of seven members, including the two Cabinet

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WILSON WATCHING U-BOAT WARFARE

Will Break with Germany if Pledge Is Broken, Official Washington Believes.

IS GATHERING INFORMATION

Special Reports on Submarine Activity in Mediterranean Being Made by Consular Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Is Germany violating the pledges she gave to the United States Government with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare on merchant vessels when good relations between the two nations were nearly broken during the crisis over the sinking of the Channel steamship Sussex? This question is being asked and discussed in Washington.

No responsible official of the American Government has been willing to reply categorically to the question. Secretary Lansing has said nothing to indicate that he believed these pledges had not been observed. Several days ago he made the statement that so far as official rports were available nothing had been found to show that the assurances were not being lived up to by the German Government. In official circles it has been admitted within the last few days that in the case of one vessel reported sunk in the Mediterranean it was intimated that an American, or perhaps several Americans, were on board. But this fact has not been established absolutely, and there is considerable doubt in official circles regarding this case.

The State Department has been compiling its report from diplomatic and consular officers regarding the long series of attacks recently made on merchant vessels, mainly in the Mediterranean, and has instructed its agents in certain ports along the Mediterranean littoral to make reports in greater detail regarding some of these cases. Whatever action the United States Government takes will be based not only upon facts but upon clearly established facts.

From what has been said in official circles during the last month it is gathered that President Wilson will take up the submarine controversy vigorously with Germany, and if necessary break diplomatic relations with that country if the German pledges are not lived up to by that Government. If the German Government courts a break in friendly relations with this country the quickest way to accomplish that object will be for its Foreign Office to notify Ambassador Gerard that Germany feels that a "new situation" has arisen in which she reserves to herself the right to go ahead with submarine warfare in violation of the assurances given in her note of May 4, 1916. Such a declaration by Germany would be followed by swift action by President Wilson.

The facts of the situation are that since May 8 last German submarine Captains have been put upon their good behavior so far as this Government is concerned. On Sept. 8 next, four months will have elapsed since President Wilson sent his note in which he informed the German Government that this Government expected scrupulous execution of Germany's new submarine policy, then adopted. In that period there has been no striking case of clear violation of the German pledges so far as the United States Government is aware. Many ships have been sunk. There is no clear evidence that American lives have been jeopardized, or that Germany has not lived up to the pledge that was given. But the sinking of vessels, particularly in the Mediterranean has proceeded apace with increasing regularity and it is known that officials here have been concerned over the matter.

It is argued here that if Germany intends to live up to her assurances and not defy the United States the Berlin Government will insist in its joint dealings with the Government of Franz Josef that Austrian submarines shall be careful to conduct their warfare in the Mediterranean so as not to revive or complicate the situation growing out of attacks on merchant vessels.

Honors Man Who Sunk 100 Ships.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18. (via London.)—In recognition of his sinking 100 vessels of the Entente Allies, Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine, has received the Order of Pour le Merite from the German Emperor, says a Berlin dispatch received here.

The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregated 260,000 tons, and their total value is estimated at £30,000,000, the dispatch adds.

NEW COMBINED ATTACK ON THE SOMME NETS ALLIES GAINS ON A WIDE FRONT; FRENCH WIN MORE GROUND AT VERDUN

Allies' Co-ordination of Effort on Somme Front Is the Latest Word in Modern Scientific Warfare

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE FRENCH FRONT ON THE SOMME, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The contrast between the Champagne front during the French offensive of last Autumn or the Verdun area as I saw it two months ago and the Santerre front of today is very remarkable and shows how rapid is the development of both the offensive and defensive sides of modern warfare.

Here one has the impression of the terrain immediately behind trenches having been taken in hand as by a landscape gardener and plotted out from end to end for a specific purpose, and all parts economically correlated. For the first time, on the French side, at least, the Somme offensive reeks of scientific preparation. The extreme cleanliness and order of the country roads and the multiplication of signposts are among the lesser signs of the change of order. Purpose and foresight are in the very atmosphere.

Before the special forces now engaged could come into action many miles of new roads and railways had to be laid down, distributing stations built, existing camps extended, depots of stores multiplied, and new water supplies obtained.

I have just visited one of a number of railway distributing centres. It occupies nearly a square mile of ground amid the wheat fields on the open plateau, and, while including a large relay hospital and a small cemetery, it is essentially a junction where the regular railway meets narrow gauge lines and motor lorries not far away.

We were able to examine closely several batteries of the heaviest artillery, including the new sixteen-inch guns and the only less prodigious fifteen-inch naval or coastal pieces. It is not desirable exactly to describe the former, but they are held to be not only equal but superior to the larger 42-centimeter German mortar which became famous at Liége, Namur, Antwerp, and Maubeuge. This huge weapon can throw every two minutes a projectile weighing nearly a ton and containing a great weight of high explosive. It weighs, with its platform, about 110 tons, and is carried on a specially strong railway track with three cars attached for shells and other material.

Driven into the competition of gigantic gun power we at last are by way of equalling the output of Essen and Skoda, and even surpassing it in some details of its marvelous mechanism.

PUSH NEARER TO COMBLES

British, in Hard Fighting, Close In On Ginchy and Guillemont.

NEW GRIP ON MAUREPAS

Gen. Foch's Troops Also Seize an Important Hill Southeast of the Village.

TEUTONS OUT OF FLEURY

French Drive Them from Town Northeast of Verdun and Take Two Redoubts.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—On the whole front, from Pozières to the Somme, the British and French troops took part in a combined attack today, scoring successes at several points. The British pushed their lines closer to the villages of Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners, while the French pushed forward in Maurepas, gaining the greater part of the village, and making progress on the Maurepas-Cléry road to the southeast, where they captured Calvary Hill. The French also took about two hundred prisoners.

Today's advance is a part of the general scheme of squeezing out the two salients formed at Guillemont and Maurepas by the Anglo-French attacks of a few days ago.

An unofficial dispatch from the front says:

"With the skies clear for artillery observations, following the heavy rains, the English and French attacked the German lines this afternoon along the entire front from the Ancre to the Somme, where their blows during the past six weeks have broken the German first line everywhere, and the second line at many points.

"From the ridge above Pozières, where the battered stone ruins of a windmill stand, to the highest point on the horizon, along the edges of bloody High Wood, and thence along Delville or Devil's Wood to the lower levels of the river valley, where there has been no cessation in the fighting or the pounding of the guns, day after day, there was a continuous cloud of smoke from the bursting shells this afternoon as the British and French guns united in their thunders.

"The British made gains on either side of Guillemont, where the Germans still hold the fortification of their old second line and have their heaviest concentration of guns.

"The fighting is still in progress at this writing."

The British statement issued shortly before midnight reads:

Fighting took place this afternoon over the whole front, from Pozières to the Somme. As a result, we captured several strong enemy positions and gained ground toward Ginchy and Guillemont, taking more than 200 prisoners during the day.

On our right the French also made progress.

Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down aflame in our trenches after an air combat, and a second machine by our anti-aircraft guns.

Enemy billets have been sucessfully bombed at various places by our aircraft.

A small British gain northeast of Bazentin-le-Petit is announced in the British statement this afternoon:

Last night the enemy's artillery generally showed increased activity. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit, by a small local enterprise, we further extended our gains in the enemy's lines. German trenches in this area were found to be greatly damaged and full of the enemy's dead.

A further hostile attack from Martinpuich last night was repulsed as completely as were his former attempts yesterday.

French Assault on Maurepas.

The French report of the advance at Maurepas, made in tonight's report, says:

North of the Somme our attack, directed on a part of Maurepas occupied by the Germans, enabled us in the course of a brilliant assault to carry a notable portion of the village, together with Calvary Hill, situated to the southeast. In this operation we took 200 unwounded prisoners.

Between Maurepas and the Somme we extended our position to the east of the Maurepas-Cléry road.

The afternoon statement said:

North of the Somme several attempted counterattacks by the enemy against our new positions southeast of Maurepas failed under our fire. We took some prisoners.

South of the Somme we recovered four machine guns in trenches taken by us south of Belloy.

Berlin Admits Losses.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The British, with several fresh divisions, launched an attack on the German lines north of the Somme, and succeeded in driving back the German first line for a short distance on a narrow front southwest of Martinpuich, the War Office announced today. In other sectors they were completely repulsed.

A night attack by the French between Guillemont and Maurepas was futile and costly. The battle is still raging along the German salient to the northeast of Hardecourt. The statement reads:

North of the Somme the enemy is continuing his energetic efforts, regardless of heavy sacrifices. For these efforts the British brought forward several fresh divisions. Southwest of Martinpuich they succeeded on a narrow front in pressing back-

TURKS FIGHTING ON GALICIAN LINE

Officially Reported by Berlin to Have Repulsed Local Attacks by the Czar's Troops.

BUT RUSSIANS PRESS ON

Teuton Efforts to Throw Them Back on Zlota Lipa and in Carpathians Fail.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Official announcement that Turkish troops are fighting with the Germans and Austrians in Galicia was made today by the War Office. The statement says:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis. —Turkish troops of the army of General von Bothmer repulsed Russian attacking detachments.

In the Carpathians we furthered our success on the Starawipczna Hill. About 200 prisoners and several machine guns were captured.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—Apart from a minor but lively engagement west of Lake Nobel, (sixty miles northeast of Kovel,) which has not yet come to a conclusion, only unimportant advance post encounters took place.

German aeroplanes attacked Russian destroyers and one submarine northeast of Kara Burnu with success.

The official Russian communication of Aug. 11 mentions the destruction of a battalion of the Third German Reserve Infantry Regiment by machine-gun fire near Monasterzyska. It is ascertained to the contrary that the battalion lost only 200 men on this occasion.

Foe's Attacks Vain, Petrograd Says.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The Austro-German effort to throw back the Russians in Galicia has resulted in great losses and met with no success, the War Office announced today. The Russians have pressed forward in several sectors. The announcement follows:

On the front from the Zlota Lipa west to Podgaice the enemy resumed the offensive, with considerable forces, without success. The enemy sustained great losses.

On the River Bystritza-Bolotvina we occupied Lysiets, (seven miles southwest of Stanislau,) on the western bank of the river. In the direction of Ardzeluz our troops occupied a series of heights.

In the region of Korosmezo (Carpathians) our troops, continuing their advance, approached the summits of the mountain in the vicinity of Korosmezo.

On the Baltic Sea the night of the 16th a squadron of our seaplanes, commanded by Naval Lieutenant Lichine, made a successful flight over the enemy's aviation station near Lake Angern, (off the west coast of the Gulf of Riga.) The bombs dropped apparently caused great damage, destroying one hangar and setting fire to buildings at many points. Our aviators were subjected to a violent anti-aircraft fire, including rockets and shapnel, but this did not prevent them accomplishing their task and safely regaining their base.

The Turkish Troops in Galicia.

Unofficial advices within the last three weeks have reported the sending of Turkish troops in large numbers to aid the armies of the Central Powers on the eastern front, the total force being estimated at from 70,000 to 150,000. The greater part of them were understood to have been transferred from the Macedonian front, with others, including some Arabs, from the Asiatic provinces of Turkey.

A week ago the transport of these troops on a large scale was reported to be progressing without a hitch, but no official announcement of their presence at the front had preceded yesterday's mention of their participation in the actual fighting.

EVICTED FRENCH NOW NEAR SEDAN

Times Correspondent Reports 20,000 Civilians from Lille Being Well Treated.

ALL WORKING ON THE LAND

City Dwellers Are Dissatisfied with Life in the Country—Food Generally Good.

By CYRIL BROWN,

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEDAN, Aug. 13, (via Berlin, Aug. 16, and London, Aug. 18.)—Twenty-two thousand French civilians, men, women, youths and young girls have been evicted to date from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, I am told. The greater part have been distributed over the rich agricultural sections of France in German hands. The balance have been distributed among industrial centres.

Returning from the Somme front I availed myself of the opportunity of spending a day visiting the evicted civilians in Sedan and thirteen surrounding hamlets and villages. And while the lack of time prevented checking up the truth of the statements made to me by the civilians and consequently forming a final verdict of this German military measure, enough concrete material was obtained to serve as an incentive and a working basis for some official neutral commission of investigation. My impression gained after seeing and talking with the male evicted civilians in Sedan was unfavorable if their statements were true. The impression made upon me by the men, women, girls and youths in the country district around Sedan was very favorable.

To understand the situation the reader must bear in mind that a clear distinction is made between "conscripts" of military age and the other evicted persons, women and males of non-military age. Most of the civilians appear to have been taken from Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing in April or May. An officer of the General Staff, who spoke with authority, told me that of the 22,000 civilians 2,000 had been sent back to their homes either because they had been sent away by mistake, as in the case of those of higher social status, because they were physically incapable of working, because they were single women without near relatives, or for other valid reasons. The officer added that quite a number of those who returned to Lille had asked to be brought back to Sedan because living conditions were better for them here. He further stated that the difficulties of feeding the masses in Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, particularly the unemployed, had forced the German military authorities to resort to the policy of evicting the inhabitants.

Reasons for Banishment.

I am inclined to believe that while the military necessity of relieving the non-military pressure from important strategic railroads by reducing the amount of food necessary to be brought to Lille, Roubaix, and Toucoing for the civilian populations and even a certain degree of altruism influenced the military authorities to take this measure, the permanent evicting of 20,000 natives could not seem sufficient to relieve the economic pressure in these cities alone to justify the step. It seems probable that the primary motive of the military authorities was the necessity of obtaining agricultural workers to get in the bountiful harvest in northern France, and, in the second place, for the purpose of rooting out the evils resulting from unemployment in the big cities, and the resultant difficulties of food distribution in the third place.

The status of the men who have been

Continued on Page 2.

ward our first line into one situated close behind. On the other hand, they have been completely repulsed north of Pozières and due west of Foureaux Wood.

The French again deferred their attacks to nocturnal hours and with strong forces advanced against our positions between Guillemont and Maurepas about midnight. They were repulsed with the most sanguinary losses. On the salient portion of our line northeast of Hardencourt bitter fighting has taken place, so far without a decision. The activity of the artillery on both sides continues especially violent.

POZIERES WINDMILL SCENE OF HARD FIGHT

Battered Hulk Topping Hill Overlooking Martinpuich Safe in Hands of British.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 17.—The operations yesterday in conjunction with the French are still in progress and the result at present is indecisive but with both French and British troops closing in upon them the situation of the garrison in Guillemont is not what soldiers would call healthy.

Yesterday morning from an artillery observation post I was able to get a very clear view of the British and the German ground in this district. There before me on the sky line was the windmill which should be as famous in the history of this war as the ferryman's house on the Yser Canal or the chateau at Vermelles or the Tower Bridge at Loos. Waves of men have surged up the slope to it under storm of shell fire. To the Australians fighting for the high ridge on which it stands above Martinpuich it has been the goal of great endeavor for which many of them have given their lives. The Germans defended it as if it were a great treasure house although only an old building of timber and stone.

The windmill is ours now. Our line sweeps around it and our shellfire drops on the other side of the slope, barring the Germans' way to and from Martinpuich. But it is only a relic of a millhouse. Its timbers have been blown to atoms weeks ago. All that stands now is the stone base in the form of a small pyramid as a memorial of great bloodshed.

The Germans yesterday were dropping a heavy barrage all along our line which runs south of Mouquet Farm and sweeps below the village of Thiepval and its wood.

On the other side of Thiepval Wood the opposing lines run very close together and here there was not much shell fire, but on the Pozières side shell bursts and smoke clouds were drifting up and down in a steady, regular way. The British guns were busy with Mouquet Farm, and farther off with Courcelette and now and again one of the heavies sent a great shell crushing into Thiepval. There were no German soldiers to be seen in that village and no sign of human life at all. Down on Thiepval is creeping closer, for the British are advancing slowly, but surely around Moquet Farm, so that it will be hemmed in. The garrison hiding in dugouts below those broken buildings at which I gazed yesterday must be in a state of dreadful apprehension. I should not like to live in Thiepval.

EXPEL GERMANS FROM FLEURY

French, in New Offensive, Take Two Redoubts Near Thiaumont Work.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A resumption of the heavy fighting in the region of Verdun last night and today enabled the French to make appreciable gains.

General Nivelle's troops after a violent struggle succeeded during the night in driving the Germans out of the Village of Fleury. The invaders still hold a position on the eastern edge of the village. Today the French continued their offensive, capturing two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Work. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken in the course of these operations.

The afternoon statement, telling of the success at Fleury follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse an attack by our troops enabled us, after a violent combat, to drive out the Germans from a portion of the Village of Fleury, which they were occupying. Some enemy troops are still maintaining themselves in a small clump of ruins on the eastern edge of the village.

Between Thiaumont and Fleury our troops also made an appreciable advance. Fifty prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands. We also captured a machine gun.

Everywhere else the night was relatively calm.

The War Office's statement issued this evening follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse we continued our offensive action, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts northwest of the Thiaumont Work, taking 100 unwounded Germans, including five officers, and also three machine guns.

East of the Vaux-Chapitre Wood we made appreciable progress in the vicinity of the road from Vaux to the fort.

The customary cannonades took place during the day on the rest of the front.

Berlin Admits Fleury Setback.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Attacks by the French last night on an extended front in the Verdun region, east of the Meuse, were repulsed all along the line except at Fleury, where fighting is still in progress, the War Office announced today. The statement says:

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy attacked in the evening on a wide front between the Thiaumont Work and the Chapitre Wood. He also attacked repeatedly in the western sector of the mountain wood.

At Fleury Village the fighting still continues; otherwise the enemy assault has been frustrated everywhere.

A French biplane was forced to descend on Wednesday near Nesle by our anti-aircraft guns.

FIND HOSPITALS IN CAVES.

British Admire German Establishments Behind Their Lines.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—The Providence Journal tomorrow morning will print the following special cable from London:

"Trenches captured by the British within the last week over the new territory several miles inside the main German fortified line give every proof of the most thoughtful and careful preparation imaginable.

"Many of these trenches are concrete lined throughout and are fitted up with practically underground houses with every conceivable kind of accommodation, drainage, water system laid out in pipes, &c.

"The General commanding the division of British troops which are at the front of the advance has just transmitted to London the report of his medical staff, which makes the following statement:

"'In the German trenches which were captured yesterday we found two completely equipped emergency hospitals, one of them thirty feet under ground and the other fifty feet under ground. They are great rooms with every possible convenience, exhaust and direct fans, operating tables, and walls lined with boxboard and floored with cement. In these places operations can be carried on with nothing to disturb the underground quiet. With thousands of shells bursting overhead it is impossible to hear a sound. Such perfection of detail compels our admiration. It is also proof of the positive opinion of the German general staff that their lines could not be successfully attacked or taken.

"'We have seized thousands of pounds worth of operating material and table instruments and entire outfits of medicines and anaesthetic, not emergency camp equipments, but full hospital units.'"

RUSSIA AS FIELD FOR OUR TRADE

Peoples of Both Nations Are Brought Closer Together as Result of the War.

WHAT THE FUTURE OFFERS

Possibilities of Developing Business in the Empire Virtually Without Limit.

BUT CAUTION IS NEEDED

Knowledge, Circumspection, Skill, and High-Standard Ethics Essential to Success.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

If the war has done nothing else, it has at least had the excellent result of bringing the peoples of the United States and Russia much closer together than they have been for a number of years. Following the outburst of enthusiasm which resulted from the unmistakable signs of sympathy given by the Russian Government to the Northern cause during our civil war, there had been a gradual estrangement of our feelings, due, in part, to the immigration which we had been receiving from the Russian Empire of non-Russian peoples who were put down on the records as Russian subjects, but who were, for the most part, refugees of one sort or another, fleeing from the conditions in which they found themselves in the land of their birth and in nearly all cases deeply imbued with natred for the Government of Russia.

Thousands of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Jews, and Poles emigrated to the United States and helped to increase the dislike which Americans naturally had for an autocratic and irresponsible system of government absolutely without the consent of the governed. Joined to this movement was the hard feeling and dislike in the United States arising from the peculiar actions and policies of the Russian Government in the Far East, especially in Manchuria and Korea, persistence in which presently brought on the Russo-Japanese war and swung the sympathies of the American people and press from Russia to Japan.

On the Russian side, good feeling for the United States was not increased by the taking over by the United States at the request of the Japanese Government of Japanese interests throughout the Russian Empire. I was at the time this happened in the American Embassy at Petrograd and well remember the social boycott we had to experience as the result of this action. It produced far more ill-feeling than did our recent taking over of German and Austrian interests in the Russian Empire. By this time Russia has become somewhat accustomed to our being made the catspaw of foreign nations and does not resent the idea so strongly as she formerly did.

Commercial Treaty Abrogation.

The abrogation of our commercial treaty with Russia by President Taft produced wonderfully little feeling in Russia, and that little was largely sorrow instead of resentment. It was, of course, felt to be unfortunate that the interests of some 5,000,000 Jews were allowed to imperil the good relations between 100,000,000 Americans and more than that number of Russians. The real reason of our breaking off the treaty was to express our disapproval because Russia would not look on the doctrine of the expatriation of her citizens from the same position we have always done, and would not in theory accord to American citizens of Jewish birth those rights of entry into Russia which we claimed all American citizens without distinction of creed were entitled to enjoy.

A real settlement of the treaty question would not be difficult if this one problem were eliminated, but it is not likely that our Senate would ever ratify any treaty with a Power at this time which did not accord the same rights to any American citizen, regardless of creed or previous allegiance. Our Government has always held that all persons have a right to choose that allegiance which best suits them and to become citizens of whatever country they choose without any action being necessary on the part of our Department of State. When, however, we are negotiating with a foreign power which holds, as does Russia, that it is a criminal offense for a Russian to become naturalized abroad without the consent of the Emperor, (that is to say, of the Government), previously obtained in each individual case, a stumbling block is encountered which needs some skill to pass over without wounding the susceptibilities of either of the contracting parties.

However, in spite of these drawbacks to a closer understanding with Russia, a few of the more enlightened of our business men, who realized as most Americans did not then, the importance of getting a foothold in the markets of so vast and undeveloped an empire, had pushed themselves into Russia in a blind and halting manner, it is true, but with a determination to stick until they had learned the ropes. Several American corporations and individuals have built up honorable and business-like organizations, which are steadily increasing and spreading as time goes on. Most of these enterprises have, of course, been seriously hampered by the war in various ways; in some instances by lack of materials due to the exigencies of military service.

Eyes of Americans Opened.

The beginning of the war, with its consequent demands on the United States from Russia for munitions and supplies of all kinds, has seemed suddenly to open the eyes of our business men to the enormous possibilities of the future of that country. This is in some ways an advantage to the future development of commercial intercourse between the two countries, but matters should be very carefully watched lest undue enthusiasm, without the safeguards of accurate knowledge, mislead the unwary into thinking that all that has to be done is to decide to go into business with Russia to make millions.

Of the innate and underlying possibilities of the Russian Empire in the way of future development under an enlightened and progressive Government, it is almost impossible to speak too highly. But something like the war was necessary to bring the business public of the United States into a sufficiently interested frame of mind to even inquire into the possibilities of future commercial relations with the great empire. It is more than probable now that a number of Americans will rush blindly into Russian trade without examining the customs and methods of the people they are going to do business with, and without sufficient preliminary study of the subject to enable them to compete successfully with other foreigners there, and will return disheartened and ready to prophesy that all commerce with Russia is out of the question for us.

As a matter of fact, while the future of our trade with Russia is practically limited only by our ability to provide sufficient goods for that market, it will be necessary for a long time for our business men to go with the greatest caution, and in fact to make haste slowly in the extension of their Russian business. I have seen so many Americans go into this matter without a knowledge of what opposition they would have to meet or what methods would have to be employed to capture foreign business that I feel that a note of warning will not be out of place at the present time.

If we desire in earnest and with a serious purpose to extend our trade to other countries, and especially to those where business customs and ways are so different from our own as they are in Russia, it will be necessary in the first place to send out thoroughly equipped men to spend some years in making an exhaustive and detailed study of the requirements of Russia in the particular line in which the manufacturer may be interested, and then, and then only, to take up the question of actually starting active business. To the average American this slow method, practiced by the English to some extent and by the Germans with remarkable skill and patience, will not especially appeal.

What is important for us now is to send to Russia only the highest class of men, who should, if possible, be familiar with Russian ways and business, as well as with the language, but who, above all, must have character, without which it is impossible for us to hold any permanent business. At the present the Russian Government has to allow itself to undergo almost any extortion or other sharp practice on the part of Americans who can supply the munitions of which it stands so urgently in need for the successful completion of the war. As soon as things once more become normal, those who have abused their momentary power will be lost in the future race for the permanent and important trade which would normally be ours after the war, and the remembrance of each individual piece of business in which we took advantage of a temporary urgent need will hamper by just so much our commercial future with Russia.

Lessons of Allied Conference.

If the recent economic conferences of the Allies have any meaning, the lesson to be gathered from them is that, in so far as possible, trade relations are to be kept just as largely as may be in their own hands after the war. Neutrals, even friendly neutrals, have been prospering at the expense of the belligerent powers during the whole period of the war, and it is only natural that the latter should desire in some small measure to regain and even to increase the foreign trade of their comrades in arms at the expense of neutrals and enemies.

Unless we act with circumspection and skill and upon a high plane of business ethics, we need not be surprised after the war if Russia will, in spite of herself, gradually go back to the chains of Germany in commercial, chains which had been so carefully and skillfully placed that almost, without noticing it, Russia would in a few years more have been little more than a commercial dependency of Berlin.

One of the most short-sighted features of bringing on this war at the present time has been the temporary destruction of that carefully planned and well-carried-out campaign of peaceful penetration of Russia by German agents. If, as I say, afterward, Germany resumes her insidious strategy and other powers, and especially the United States, continue to exact harsher and more unfavorable terms in competition, Russian finance and commerce will once more insensibly come under the influence of the German Empire, and in that case our chances will be indeed slim for maintaining any part of the great and growing foreign trade of the Russian Empire.

It all depends on our business men. Neither Ambassadors, Consuls, commercial attachés, nor other official agents of our Government will avail in the face of a mistaken attitude and activity of the men in whose hands the future lies. If they are upright and wise, our whole country will be benefitted; if they are short-sighted and "slick," we might as well abandon any effort to capture the foreign trade, not only of Russia, but of the rest of the world as well.

BULGARS CAPTURE FLORINA FROM SERBS

Berlin Announces That Teutonic Allies Have Taken Offensive on Balkan Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The Teutonic Allies have taken the offensive on the Balkan front and captured the Greek town of Florina from Serbian troops, the War Office announced today. The announcement follows:

After the fruitless attacks of the Entente Powers in the last few days the allied (Teutonic) troops proceeded to deliver a counterattack. Florina has been captured after a fight with the Serbian Danube Division.

Florina is five miles from the Greco-Serbian border and fifteen miles southeast of Monastir. Fighting has been in progress along this front for some time, although the official reports have indicated that no large bodies of infantry have been engaged. Reports from the Allies of the capture of several villages are denied in Berlin and Sofia.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Italian situation seems to have been held up, at least for the time being. There is a very good reason for this. The Italian plan, as far as we are able to judge of it at the present time, is based on the operations of three separate armies. One has for its object the cleaning out of the bend of the Isonzo north of Gorizia and the capture of Tolmino; the second the advance eastward between Gorizia and the Carso, with the object of cleaning out the positions in their front and, if possible, taking a position on the northern edge of the plateau, and the third, operating against the western edge of the Carso and south between the Carso and the Gulf of Trieste.

"It is not necessary that these three make an equal advance as they move forward. The conditions are such that a certain degree of independence is entirely possible. No detailed information has been given as to the operations of any of these groups. It seems, however, that they are all more or less checked. The stumbling block is the Austrian position in the range of mountains from the point of the bend of the Isonzo north of Gorizia to Aidussina. The most western point of this ridge is Mount San Gabriele. This point the Italians have been fighting for since the first day after Gorizia passed into their hands. This point and Mount San Daniele, a little to the east, must be taken before the advance can be made.

The two places are very close together, separated by a saddle which enables one to co-operate in defense with the other. Both of them are causing the Italians a great deal of trouble, not only in their defense but in an offensive way by firing on the crossing of the Isonzo along the Gorizia bridges. The Italians neither to the north nor the south can push ahead very far, and in each case for the same reason. To leave this salient jutting deeply into their line would be to expose both flanks to attack, the left flank of the northern army and the right flank of the central army. The advance of the Italians down the Gorizia-Aisovizza road to the latter place, where a great Austrian aviation camp may be of considerable assistance in flanking both these positions as it is considerably east of both of them. But it is certain that no decided movement forward can be attempted until they have these.

The Italians have already, it is true, obtained a foothold on the edge of the western part of the Carso, and have taken the small hamlet of Sainte Grado on the extreme western lip. Beyond this, however, it does not appear that any great progress has been made.

On the western front the French have improved the opportunity which they acquired as a result of their gain of several days ago, to advance into the village of Maurepas. The greater part of the village is now in their hands. At the same time they were able to thrust their trenches forward still further eastward of the Maurepas-Cléry road. This emphasizes the danger into which the town of Cléry has been forced.

Both gains are so extremely local in nature as to be without any significance. The greatest significance, however, is attached to the fact that there have been any gains at all. It will be remembered that the last attack which was delivered a few days ago came on this identical front. The Germans for some reason or other did not counter-attack at once as they usually do, but waited for over twenty-four hours, thus giving the French ample time to improve their situation, reconstruct their trenches and consolidate their new positions with the old line. The German counterthrust was therefore a failure. That it had but little effect on the French is shown by the fact that the day after the German attack was launched, the French again drove forward and again were successful.

The Germans, in spite of the tremendous power of their defensive, have not recently exhibited this same power in the same degree as it was a year ago. Their reports of the wonderful strength to which they have brought their Somme position, and their boastful claim that the French and British will find it impossible to make any material advance, sounds somewhat like whistling to keep up one's courage. The Allies can gain through the German lines, and the Germans cannot stop them. This has already been proven. In fact, the German official reports have admitted that one of their most famous corps was transferred from the Verdun front to defend Delville woods, and in the face of it these woods were taken by the British.

It may well be that the price which the British are compelled to pay may prove prohibitive; that the losses are not compensated for by the ground gained. At the same time it must always be remembered that the British and the German system of attacks are fundamentally different. One, the German, depends primarily upon the strength and fighting qualities of infantry in mass attack, the other places reliance, first of all, on a preponderance of artillery and imposes upon the shells to do much of the work which, in the German system, falls upon the infantry. The English losses are not, therefore, as great as would be the German losses under similar circumstances.

No basis of comparison which starts from the same general character of the fighting exists when considering the relative losses of Verdun and the Somme. The terrain is entirely different, the methods are different. The only similarity exists in the fact that they are both attacks against strongly constructed defensive positions.

The most interesting news from the Russian front is that the Russians, after having taken the pass at Jakobeni, have once more crossed the Carpathians and are at the heights near the town of Korosmezo. This completely destroys the fighting which the Teutons were doing in the vicinity of Vorochta. The Vorochta forces are taken completely in rear and thus forced to give way. Just what the Russians will do now that they are across the crests no one can say. The objects of their fighting are so much more important at this moment than a minor raid against Hungary that it does not seem possible that they will be diverted from their main attack. That they have succeeded in taking this pass, however, shows that they have in a measure separated the forces along the Carpathians from those in northern Bukowina and seriously interfered with their intercommunication.

On the remainder of the Russian front the Russians frankly admit that the initiative has for the moment passed to the Teutons. In view of the threat against Halicz and its importance to the Teuton position this is not to be wondered at. Only time will tell whether the Teutons have sufficient strength to continue along the lines on which they are at present working.

SAYS DELAY COST HIS LINER $500,000

Captain of the Stockholm Tells of Twenty Days' Detention at Liverpool.

Captain A. E. Hakanson of the Swedish-American steamship Stockholm, which arrived here yesterday from Gothenburg, said delay caused by the British authorities' detaining the vessel twenty days at Liverpool had cost the company nearly $500,000. This amount included the heavy expenses incurred and the loss of a voyage to New York and back.

Captain Hakanson left New York on June 20 with 752 passengers and a full cargo for Gothenburg, a great part of which was consigned to the Swedish Government. The Stockholm reached Kirkwall on July 1 and a naval officer examined the passengers and cargo. After detaining the vessel for forty-eight hours the naval authorities said that 750 tons of copper on board consigned to a Government department at Gothenburg was "possible contraband," and the Captain was instructed to proceed to Liverpool, where he arrived on July 5.

"After communicating with the owners at Gothenburg," Captain Hakanson continued, "we landed 730 passengers and sent them by rail to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where a specially chartered steamship was waiting to convey them to Sweden. All expenses were paid by the Swedish-American Line until the passengers reached Gothenburg. The remaining seventy-two passengers and I they were in no hurry and preferred to remain on board the Stockholm. From the time the steamship left Kirkwall we had a naval guard consisting of ten marines and two Lieutenants on board until we left Liverpool on July 27. A small part of the copper was discharged and then the British officials ordered 300 tons of lead, consigned to the Swedish Telegraph Department, and a quantity of leather, consigned to the army and navy, to be landed in Liverpool, which was done."

The Captain said this was the second time within a year that the Stockholm had been detained in process from Kirkwall to Liverpool in similar circumstances. On the previous occasion he filed a protest with the British authorities, the Captain added.

Andrew H. Hampurson of Sioux City, Iowa, who returned on the Stockholm yesterday after making the round voyage, traveled to Gothenburg via Newcastle-on-Tyne. He said the blinds of the railway carriages were kept drawn and the officials did not allow the passengers to see more of England than they could possibly help.

PORTUGAL TO SEND TROOPS.

Will Participate Actively in War, Mattos Announces.

LISBON, Aug. 18.—Major Norton Mattos, the Portuguese Minister of War, announced today that Portugal soon would participate in the war, fighting on the side of the Entente Allies.

The Portuguese Congress voted to join the Entente Allies in the war in November, 1914. A Portuguese naval commander seized thirty-six German and Austrian vessels in the Tagus River in February, 1916, and in the following March Germany declared war on Portugal because of this action. The Portuguese troops were called to the colors on March 16.

BELGIANS CAPTURE KAREMA.

Brigade Occupies German East African Port.

HAVRE, France, Aug. 18.—A brigade of Belgian troops has captured and occupied the port of Karema on the eastern bank of Lake Tanganyika, German East Africa, says an official Belgian announcement.

Karema is about 125 miles south of Ujiji.

COUNT EULENBURG RESIGNS.

Succeeded by Gen. von Holine as Deputy Commander of First Corps.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Count Eulenburg, Deputy Commanding General of the First Army Corps of the German Army, has resigned, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, and has been succeeded by Lieut. Gen. von Holine.

The German Emperor has conferred on Count Eulenburg the order of the Red Eagle, first class, with laurels.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ON ITALIAN FRONT

Infantry Assaults, Following Bombardments, Are Repelled by King Victor's Troops.

NIGHT RAIDS IN TRENTINO

Big-Gun Duels Are In Progress In the Regions of the Upper and Middle Isonzo.

ROME, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

On the Trentino front the enemy made persistent demonstrations, with an intense bombardment, on our positions. During the night an enemy raid against our trenches on the slopes of Monte Sperone was promptly repulsed by a counterattack. In the Rio Freddo Valley, on the Posina torrent, the enemy yesterday attempted to surprise our position at Scatolari. The attempt was frustrated.

Bombardments by hostile artillery are reported in the Adige and Posina Valleys and at the head of Rio Costeana. Yesterday our batteries shelled the station at Sillian. A train was struck.

On the Upper and Middle Isonzo the artillery on both sides was active. The situation in the Gorizia area and on the Carso is unchanged. We raided Villanova and Nova Vas, breaking down the hostile defense and taking some prisoners.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy attacks by the Italians east and southeast of Gorizia are reported in the Austrian official statement of Aug. 15, which declares, however, that the Austrian defense held along the entire front. The statement says:

The Italians continued their attacks on the front from Salcano to Merna and against the heights east of Gorizia and the sector south of Vippach as far as Lokvica, assaulting uninterruptedly with large masses while holding the adjoining sectors under strong artillery fire. Our troops repulsed all the storming attacks and held their positions along the entire front, inflicting heavy losses, after violent hand-to-hand fighting.

Hostile advances near Plava and Cagora and on the Dolomite front, on Croda Delancona, were repulsed.

BERLIN ASKS HUNGARY FOR SURPLUS WHEAT

Batocki Hopes She Will Comply "In the General Interest of Our Cause."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from The Hague says:

"Herr von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, in the course of an interview with a Hungarian journalist, stated that negotiations were progressing between Berlin and Budapest with a view to inducing Hungary to turn over the surplus of the Hungarian wheat crop to Germany.

"Herr von Batocki said: 'We hope Hungary will do what we ask in the general interest of our cause.'"

TEUTONS TO RECOGNIZE AUTONOMY OF POLAND

Agreement Between Germany and Austria Said by Dutch Papers to Have Been Reached.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—According to special dispatches to Dutch newspapers, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, Germany and Austria have reached an agreement providing for the recognition of autonomy of Poland.

The dispatches add that an announcement to this effect has been made in Warsaw.

TURKS LOST 9,000 MEN IN THE SUEZ CAMPAIGN

British Captured a Large Amount of War Material in Recent Operations Around Katia.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In the recent operations around Katia, east of the Suez Canal, the losses sustained by the Turkish force were estimated at about 9,000 men, including prisoners, or virtually one-half the force, according to a further report on the Egyptian operations given out by the War Office this evening. The report says:

The pursuit of the enemy was maintained until the 12th, and it is now possible to form a more accurate idea of the enemy's strength and losses. The enemy force amounted to probably 18,000 men. We took prisoner 49 officers and 3,871 men; the known killed amounted to 1,251, and the wounded are estimated at 4,000, aggregating in round numbers about 9,000.

The following war material also was brought in: One Krupp 75 battery of four guns, complete with accessories and 4,000 rounds of ammunition; 2,300 rifles with 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition; nine German machine guns with 30 boxes of ammunition; large quantities of material and equipment of all kinds; 500 camels and 100 horses.

During the retreat the Turks burned a large quantity of stores at Bir-el-Abd and abandoned two field hospitals.

HARD FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Petrograd Reports Engagements with Large Turkish Forces.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The following was issued by the War Office today:

On the Caucasian front, the Turkish offensive in the region west of Lake Van was repelled easily by our troops.

In Persia, in the region of Kala Pasova, encounters took place with considerable Turkish forces.

LAUDS AMERICAN VALOR.

French General Praises Work of Ambulance Section.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Section 7 of the American Ambulance Field Service is praised by General Mangin in an army corps order just issued for its services to the division of the French Army to which it is attached. This portion of the order reads:

"This section of the American Ambulance Field Service has shown for more than twenty months a most complete spirit of sacrifice and has rendered greatest services to the division to which it is attached in assuring the removal of the wounded under best conditions. There is not one of its members who is not a model of coolness and abnegation. A number of them have been wounded."

FEARS WAR POLICIES ALIENATE AMERICA

Stir Resentment Here, Especially the Course in Ireland, Manchester Guardian Says.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Various influences, particularly England's policy toward Ireland, are arousing suspicion and resentment in the United States, says The Manchester Guardian in a long editorial article today. These facts cannot be ignored, it asserts, for the active co-operation of the United States will be necessary if a lasting peace is to be brought about by a league of the "liberal pacific powers of the world."

The Guardian suggests that the British Orders-in-Council, the censorship, the blacklist and interference with neutral mails have tended in some degree to alienate American sympathy from Great Britain and her allies, and continues:

"But these matters are comparatively unimportant in days such as these, and if there were nothing else to be considered we would be justified in concluding that there was no reason to anticipate any serious change in Anglo-American relations."

Referring to American expressions of opinion in regard to the resolutions adopted at the economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris, at which consideration was given to various proposals, especially regarding tariff changes, which provoked wide comment in America, The Guardian says:

"There is no doubt that the suspicion here implied is injuriously affecting the Allies' cause in America, and these circumstances should not be overlooked in our calculations for the future. But above all other influences working against us in America is the memory of the Irish revolt."

When the Cabinet resisted the first impulse toward clemency, The Guardian continues, it forgot the immense and troublesome fact of Irish America, and for that lapse of statesmanship there would seem to be no hope of a speedy remedy. It adds:

"The reign of Sir John Maxwell at Dublin has made an end, perhaps for years to come, of all hope of reconciling that large element in the United States which, until with the Home Rule act we began to redeem the past in Ireland, had been by tradition and practice irreconcilable. One of our greatest assets when the war broke out was the cordial neutrality of the American people, made possible by the restraint and somewhat reluctant sympathy of American Irish. That we sacrificed, and the loss is likely to color the politics and behavior of the United States toward us until the end of the war, or until such time as a complete change can be brought about in our Irish policy.

"We cannot ignore this fact, much as we may regret it, for the active cooperation of the United States is an essential condition to any such league of the liberal pacific powers of the world as alone can give us an assurance of stable peace."

URGE BREAK WITH ENGLAND.

Irish-Americans in Boston Demand Action Against Blockade.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A mass meeting of Irish-Americans and their sympathizers tonight adopted resolutions demanding of the Government a more vigorous policy to abate British interference with American commerce.

"Unless the evils complained of be remedied at an early date," the resolutions added, "we demand that all diplomatic relations with the British Empire be severed and that the military and naval forces of the republic be utilized to secure the relief that diplomacy has failed to supply."

Several speakers referred to the Dublin uprising and its aftermath of executions.

Miss Nora Connolly of Dublin, daughter of the Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces, in describing the death of her father, said that while suffering from wounds he was propped up in a chair and shot by a firing squad.

BRITISH SHIPPING BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS

Allows No Foreign Controlled Interests to Acquire English Vessels—Causes Concern Here.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The new shipping bill now before Parliament probably will be adopted in view of the fact that it has the backing of the Government. Opinion in shipping circles seems to be that it will seriously restrict the expansion of companies registered in England, but controlled by foreign capital.

According to the bill any company, whether or not registered in Great Britain, a majority of the Directors of which are foreigners or the voting control of the stock of which is exercised by foreigners, will not be permitted to acquire any interest in a British ship during the war and for a period of three years thereafter.

Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and banking interests which are known to possess large financial holdings in that and similar corporations expressed deep interest yesterday in the shipping bill now before the British Parliament, but declined to make any comment as to its significance or affect.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, now in the process of reorganization, is partly under British jurisdiction and that Government has recently imposed a heavy war tax on its earnings. Numerous other ships of British registry are controlled by or under charter to American individuals or corporations, and these interests, it is believed, are likely to be the most seriously concerned in the proposed measure.

DEFENDS CENSOR'S ACTS.

German Misrepresentation One Cause, Cecil Asserts.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The British reply to the American inquiry in regard to the operation of the censorship in transit of American news cabled from Germany by way of London will be sent to Washington in a few days. Discussing this subject Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, said today:

"Considerable misapprehension evidently exists in regard to our censorship of transit matter. There is no question of our right to censor matter which enjoys the facilities of our wires and cables. Such a censorship is necessary as long as Germany continues in absolute control of all information from that country. If Germany should abandon the censorship we would not interfere with dispatches from unbiased American correspondents.

"Another reason we now censor such matter is the fact that Germany circulates in other countries dispatches sent to American newspapers as the comment of those papers."

Several weeks ago a group of American correspondents in Berlin asked Ambassador Gerard to inquire if the American Government could obtain for the American press facilities for the forwarding of press dispatches from Germany unhampered by the British censorship. The State Department, on receiving this inquiry, forwarded it to London without comment.

Ambassador erard was quoted as saying that he could not indorse the attitude of the correspondents unless the German Government removed the censorship on American dispatches.

Australia Will Require Passports.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—No person more than 15 years old will be permitted to land in Australia after Sept. 1 without a passport issued or approved by British authorities, it was announced today. Persons sailing from foreign countries must have passports visèd by a British Consul.

TRIUMPH OF ALLIES IS NEAR, BECK SAYS

He Carries from Europe the Conviction That Doom of Teutons Is Sealed.

AMAZED AT WAR SCENES

Navy and Army Both Excited His Admiration—General Joffre Is Confident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19.—James M. Beck, on the eve of his return to America, has given an interview to The Daily Telegraph, in which he says:

"I carry with me a spirit of absolute confidence in the ultimate and not distant triumph of the Allies, of which I have seen so many striking evidences. I have been specially privileged to visit part of the British fleet and the battle fronts in Picardy, and from Verdun to Rheims all that I saw filled me with amazement and admiration. If I were asked to state the two most impressive things I saw, I would answer, the British fleet and the defenders of Verdun. While the latter town is sufficiently ruined and desolate to remind one of Pompeii, yet the Vauban citadel still remains unimpaired and the encircling armies of France stand as a stone wall in this truly Homeric struggle.

"The commanding General entertained me with luncheon in the citadel, and on the menu card was a Gallic cock crowing lustily on the battlements of Verdun. It was a happy symbol, for I believe the Verdun fight is slowly ending and that it will prove the turning point of the war. The morale of the French soldiers seemed to me magnificent. I was privileged to have interviews with four leading French Generals, and was deeply impressed by their quiet optimism. My greatest privilege was to enjoy half an hour's interview with General Joffre. His personality deeply impressed me, and I wish I were free to repeat the many encouraging statements he made.

"His confidence that the war is entering its final phase, triumphant phase, was unmistakable. I saw the same feeling of quiet confidence at General Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters, and if ample soldiers, fine equipment, well-planned generalship, enthusiastic morale and a good cause spell victory, then the Allies and those throughout the world who sympathize with their cause ought not to be dissatisfied with the outlook.

"Before I came I believed from many sources of information that Germany's internal resources were suffering a slow but unmistakable disintegration, and that the war would end in that way, but I am not sure now that the extraordinary military power of Germany may however. They are not required to work on Sundays. They are fed by the American Relief Commission, and receive bread, potatoes, and meat free, also what vegetables they raise. From their earnings they may buy vegetables and other foodstuffs. Their food, which I tasted, was nourishing and good except for the present bread. Complaint was made here about the bread, which was made of fermented flour supplied by the American Commission. Apparently one entire flour shipment has gone wrong.

I talked alone with one of the household heads, M. Louis Legarde, who owns a bakery in Roubaix, where he has a mother of 80 years. He said:

"It doesn't go as well as in peace times, but we understand. C'est la guerre."

He had no complaint to make except about the fermented flour.

I also talked with Adele Cayet, a laundress of Lille, whose only regret was that she was not dressed up in her Lille finery for photographing.

At Villers—Cernay, I saw fifty banished civilians, all men. Conditions here are equally good. The same is true of Illy. Here in the living room of a banished family the German Major had permitted them to hang up a small French flag, the first tricolor I had seen within the German lines except on a French aeroplane which had been shot down.

"Why not?" the Major philosophized. "It makes them happy."

The work in the fields varies according to the weather and the time of year. During the harvest it runs up to ten hours.

"The factory workers," the Major said, "grew very tired at first from the work in the fresh air. One of our principal difficulties, however, was getting these people accustomed to German cleanliness and German punctuality. It is interesting that the natives have implicit trust in the German officers. They know they are just and they insist on telling their troubles to the commandant. They always insist on seeing me. A Sergeant is not good enough for them." And the Major smiled.

At Daigny fifty-six males are living in a large abandoned château, the glass conservatory serving for a dining hall. The chief of the château colony is a Fleming, Louis Fay, Secretary General of the Mayor's office at Roubaix. These were the best quarters I had seen.

At Illy sixty-seven conscripts from the evacuated territory, all young men or fellows of military age, are lodged in a Summer hotel turned into a barracks. They are treated differently from the others, receiving no laissez passers. They are under watch and spend their recreation time in a large inclosed courtyard, except on Sundays, when the Corporal, in peace times a teacher, who is in charge of the hotel camp, takes them for educational and recreational outings across the country as in the case of German recruits. The American Committee gives the food, except the vegetables, which the conscripts raise in their own garden. Meat is furnished by the German Army authorities.

There is a canteen on the premises where chocolate, cigars, cigarettes, and lemonade, &c., are sold slightly above cost, the canteen profits being divided as bonuses among the best workers. Their occupation during the week is woodchopping.

This conscript barraks made the best impression of any similar institution I had seen. The Germans had set up football goalposts in the exercising yard and had built a bathing pavilion at a small lake near the house. The conscripts eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity of bathing.

At St. Menges eleven men and fifteen women from the evacuated territory are quartered under good sanitary living conditions.

At Nouvion Mme. Jeanne Brouck, and family were quartered in the same house as the Germans. Mme. Brouck said: "Tres bien." Vrigné, Meuse and other villages visited showed similar conditions.

The unfavorable side of the picture was in the industrial and roadworker barracks in Sedan. The barracks themselves were models for internment camps, clean, airy, whitewashed factory buildings. Soup and the other foods served were good except the bread, which again was bad. Some of the inmates would like a little more change of diet. They complained of getting too much rice. The men are under surveillance, are restricted in their liberties, and subject to discipline as in the case of the conscripts I had seen in the country districts. They work eight hours a day and receive 80 centimes (16 cents) a day as wages.

EVICTED FRENCH NOW NEAR SEDAN

Continued from Page 1.

transferred here, as well as the local conscripts, men of military age, appears to be that of interned enemy civilians with approximately the same restrictions and treatment. This treatment, however, in some respects is more liberal, notably in the way of correspondence privileges and payment for daily labor. The status of the non-military civilians who have been transferred here is less clear. They are allowed larger privileges with comparatively mild restrictions. They, too, receive wages, and particularly in the country districts their living conditions could not be better.

Cottage System Introduced.

The conditions in the district about Sedan are stamped by the character of its military commander, an invalided active Major, humane and personally solicitous for the welfare of his charges. He told of the many difficulties he was suddenly called upon to solve when he had 700 civilians thrust upon him, mostly with little baggage except what they had on their backs. He solved the problem by introducing the cottage system, twelve to sixteen individuals in a house, according to its size, separate houses for men and women, except for married couples and relatives, who were permitted to have a separate household establishment. Girls and young women without responsible relatives he placed in the care of married couples.

Marital mor

HEARS DEUTSCHLAND IS SAFE AT BREMEN

Swiss Newspaper Gets a Report That the Submarine Trader Has Arrived Home.

NO CONFIRMATION AT HAND

A Norwegian Steamer on Aug. 10 Saw the Deutschland En Route Across the Atlantic.

GENEVA, Aug. 18, (via Paris.)—A private telegram received today from Berlin by the Neue Zuricher Zeitung says that the German submarine Deutschland arrived safely yesterday at Bremen from the United States.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 18.—The captain of a Norwegian steamer which arrived in Hampton Roads for coal said today he passed the submarine Deutschland Aug. 10, then eight days out of the Virginia Capes. The Deutschland was under full sail. The captain said he took her for a sailing ship in distress. He received a reply, which said it was the Deutschland.

The Deutschland had collapsible masts fore and aft when she lay at her wharf in Baltimore.

Hilken Pleased at News.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Henry G. Hilken, President of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who with his associates has been planning a great game of hazard in undersea commerce, smiled broadly tonight when he read the dispatch from Geneva reporting the return of the submarine Deutschland to Bremen. Mr. Hilken looked happy over the report of the arrival of Captain Koenig with the million-dollar cargo, but he was as wary as ever. All he would say was that, as the voyage from Bremen to Baltimore took sixteen days, he would not be surprised to receive word of the arrival of the Deutschland at Bremen "any minute now." He said that, while he had no news to confirm the Geneva dispatch, he regarded is as probably true.

It was reported today at Locust Point that negro stevedores, who helped to load the Deutschland, had been asked by agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company to go to Boston to do similar work there. One stevedore said tonight that he expects to go to the Hub Saturday. It is assumed by some that this means that the Bremen is to dock at Boston.

Left America Eighteen Days Ago.

The Deutschland sailed from Baltimore for Germany on Aug. 1 and passed out to sea on the following day, dropping out of sight of the allied warships, which were awaiting her outside the three-mile limit, off Cape Henry, Va.

On July 9 the Deutschland arrived at Baltimore from Germany, and the successful completion of the first transatlantic voyage by a submarine merchantman attracted worldwide attention. She brought a cargo of dyestuffs. As soon as her arrival was made known, French and British warships were sent to patrol the waters outside the Virginia Capes in the effort to apprehend the Deutschland. Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland made no secret of his intention to sail for home. A cargo for the return voyage, consisting principally of nickel and rubber, was put on at Baltimore, clearance papers were taken out, and on the evening of Aug. 1 the sub-sea trader left her berth for home. On the following evening she passed out the Virginia Capes and slipped under the waves in the midst of a northeaster.

On her voyage from Bremen the Deutschland traveled about 3,800 miles. She sailed on June 23, taking between sixteen and seventeen days for the voyage. If the Geneva report of her arrival at Bremen yesterday is correct, her return voyage was made in about the same time as the westward trip.

To return to Bremen the Deutschland would be compelled to go through either the North Sea or the English Channel, both of which are patrolled constantly by great numbers of allied warships. The German submarine Bremen is reported to have sailed from Germany for the United States some time ago. Berlin on Aug. 10 said official circles there professed ignorance whether she had put to sea.

SWEDES SEE TRADE VICTORY

Diplomats and Exporters Hail the Change in British Blockade Order.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Swedish diplomatic and exporting circles here regard as a victory for Sweden, in her opposition to British blockade measures, the new British order covering exports to Sweden, under which a Swedish trade commission guarantee against re-export of the goods and their products is required.

According to these authorities, Sweden informed Great Britain early in the negotiations that she was quite willing to give Government-backed guarantees in regard to anything shipped from the United Kingdom in recognition of the right of Great Britain to regulate the destination of her own products, but at the same time positively declined to give officially or permit her citizens to give any undertaking covering imports from other nations.

The Swedish law against Sweden giving such guarantees individually was so strictly enforced that British exporters appealed to their Government, which instituted the negotiations which have been concluded by recognition of the Swedish contention through recognition of the Swedish trade commission guarantees.

FEARS A GREAT TRADE WAR.

Representative Hill Thinks Allies' Compact May Harm Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A warning that a great trade war will be renewed with the end of the present conflict in Europe, was uttered in the House today by Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. America, said Mr. Hill, must prepare to protect its commercial interests or suffer a loss of commercial prestige.

Referring to the trade agreement recently promulgated by representatives of the Allies at Paris and the conference of the Central Powers at Dresden, Mr. Hill said:

"We have had too much of angleworm diplomacy in the past, and unless we protest emphatically now against the policies outlined for the future by the Paris Convention, and prepare ourselves against their enforcement, we may be ground between the upper and nether millstones of imperial combinations and later find it too late to safeguard 'our own economic independence,' a thing which Charles E. Hughes has just declared to be our urgent duty as a nation.

"Oh! for another Ulysses S. Grant or a Grover Cleveland in the executive chair, and a Richard Olney or James G. Blaine or John Hay to control our diplomatic relations when the war is over."

PRINCE IN PAUPER'S GRAVE.

French Writer Discloses Details of Maximilian's Death.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The circumstances of the death and mysterious disappearance of the body of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, whose relatives invoked the aid of the Pope in an effort to obtain this information, are disclosed by a writer in the Petit Parisien. The writer asserts that the Prince was shot in the groin during the engagement between a Saxon detachment and an English patrol near Godewaersvelde, in Northern France, early in the war.

The Prince was found by Trappist monks and taken to their monastery, where he died soon after. The monks were ordered to evacuate the monastery, and Father Bernard, visiting the cloister on the following day, found that the body of the Prince was missing.

The Prince's family later appealed to the Pope to obtain information as to the disposition of the Prince's body, but without success. The Petit Parisien writer says the body reposes in a humble cemetery in Hazebrouck; that it was kept two days in a house there; was once interred, but exhumed at night and finally buried in a coffin costing thirty francs, which were advanced by a poor man out of pity.

Prince Maximilian was 20 years old and the son of the youngest sister of Emperor William of Germany. Previously it had been stated that he was fatally wounded in an engagement near Mont Descats on Oct. 12, 1914, and that the body was buried in a monastery. He was a sub-Lieutenant in an infantry regiment and was a nephew of Alexander Frederick, the Landgrave of Hesse, the second and non-reigning branch of the Hesse family.

PROTEST ON CARGO SEIZURE

State Department Fears for Our Trade with Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Possibility that the seizure at Hongkong of American goods on the British steamer Kafue, from New York to Manila, following a similar seizure of goods on the steamer Chinese Prince and two Spanish vessels, may foreshadow a general interference with American trade with the Philippines, led the State Department today to send for full details from the American Consul at Hongkong with the view of making a strong protest.

The goods on the Kafue were confiscated by British authorities on the suspicion that they were consigned to German firms in the Philippines. Officials here point out that they were sent from one American harbor to another and partly consigned to firms wholly American. It is understood here that no interference has been placed on British firms doing the same business with the Philippines.

MANILA, Aug. 19.—An unidentified British cruiser today entered the bay and came to within four miles of Manila Harbor, when it turned and departed.

The Insular Government is considering making a protest, charging a violation of neutrality on the ground that the cruiser was on an observation trip.

LORD CREWE'S NEW DUTY.

He Becomes Head of Board of Education in British Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, has been appointed President of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, in addition to his other duties.

Arthur Henderson, who is succeeded as President of the Board of Education by Lord Crewe and whose chief duty is in an unpaid post as labor adviser to the Government, has been appointed Paymaster General in succession to Baron Newton, who has resigned that office and has been appointed an Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Henderson's new post carries with it the Presidency of the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, who have charge of all military pension matters.

Lord Crewe presumably will continue to take charge of the Foreign Office in the event of the temporary absence of Viscount Grey.

BARS UP IN IRELAND.

New Rule Permits the Exclusion of Foreigners and Overseas Britons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By a new Order in Council the Government is empowered, under the Defense of the Realm act, to "prohibit from entering Ireland any person not a British subject, or who, being a British subject, has since March 1, 1916 come, or may hereafter come, to the United Kingdom from parts beyond the seas."

Any such persons as described in the order embarking for or found in Ireland will be regarded as guilty of a summary offense, says the order.

ACTS ON ARMED VESSELS.

Norway Said to Have Ordered Such Merchantmen Investigated.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Overseas News Agency message today says:

"The Norwegian Minister of Justice has instructed the police in Norwegian ports to find out whether incoming merchantmen are armed and, in case they are, to order an investigation by the military authorities before giving such vessels permission to leave."

THREE ARSENAL EXPLOSIONS

Laboratory of Rock Island Government Institution Blows Up.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The laboratory of the Rock Island Government Arsenal on Arsenal Island, near here, blew up at 10 o'clock tonight. Three explosions took place and they were felt for miles around.

The damage has not been ascertained, but is believed to be not heavy.

WORKERS ACCEPT; RAILROADS BALK

Continued from Page 1.

are holding the lid on the boiling situation.

"It's all in the cards," said A. B. Garretson, head of the brotherhoods' committee, tonight.

"This is the biggest industrial crisis the country ever had," said Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio. "It is the biggest thing I was ever concerned in, and we are going to reach a decision in our final reply to the President that will be no snap judgment."

The 600 Chairmen of the brotherhoods met at the Bijou Theatre this morning to consider the Wilson peace plan. A strong revolt against the wish of the leaders to accept the proposals had developed. The debate lasted until noon. Then the Chairmen adjourned until 2 o'clock. They met at 2 o'clock, and a half hour later Mr. Garretson and W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, took to the White House a formal notification to President Wilson that the Chairmen had accepted his settlement plan by three to one.

In the meanwhile the thirty-one railroad Presidents had gone to the White House and were listening to the President's presentation of the peace plan. The Chairmen marched to the White House yesterday like a regiment of soldiers, moving down Pennsylvania Avenue four abreast. The President went to the White House in automobiles. They were received by President Wilson in the Green Room, President Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the railway spokesman, introducing them to Mr. Wilson.

No Eloquent Appeal.

Without waste of time, the President told the traffic executives just what he wanted them to do. He wanted them to accept his settlement plan, which the National Conference Committee of the railways had refused to accept, namely, that the railroads grant the eight-hour day, and that all collateral questions be left to investigation by a Congressional committee, which should report at the end of a fixed time on the practicability of the eight-hour day, time and a half overtime, and the other minor issues in the balance.

The railroad Presidents had expected an eloquent appeal to their patriotism and desire to maintain the prosperity of the nation. They heard no such appeal. Instead, in a speech that lasted about twenty minutes, the President told them that he had not been able to induce the managers to accept his proposal, and that he desired to lay it before the highest officials of the roads. In a dignified manner, he requested that they give their assent to his proposals.

According to those at the conference, Mr. Holden then told the President that the railroads regarded the issue at stake as a much greater thing than an immediate question of time and wages. He argued that the issue involved the whole future of arbitration.

As the managers had Forecast, Mr. Holden said that the power to effect a settlement rested with the Conference Committee, and that any agreement the Presidents might make, if they did so, would be binding only on their respective roads. He said that only the Conference Committee could speak for the 225 railroads of the country. He said, however, that the Presidents were not ready to make their final reply unless the President insisted.

Then the President told the executives to think over the seriousness of his request, and that he would meet them again in the morning. The whole conference lasted less than forty-five minutes.

See No Reason to Change Attitude.

The President was disappointed, it was said, that his plea met with no more ready response from the Presidents, to whom he had appealed over the heads of the members of the National Conference Committee. The Presidents say they have seen no reason why they should go back on the roads' committee or why they should attempt to persuade them to reverse their decision not to grant the eight-hour day at President Wilson's request.

There is especial chagrin among the delegation of Presidents over the proposed settlement, because, they say, at various times in the negotiations since last March they could have settled with the brotherhoods on the basis of a nine-hour day and pro rata overtime, whereas the President's settlement would give the men the eight-hour day with overtime on a pro rata basis. The difference means many millions a year to the roads, it was said.

The Presidents would like to take up as much time in their consideration as possible. Mr. Wilson has asked them to give him their final answer as soon as possible. The brotherhoods are chafing under the delay. The 600 Chairmen have been ordered by their Presidents to stay in Washington until a strike or peace is definitely decided upon.

It was learned tonight that before the Chairmen made their formal ratification of the settlement plan an effort was made this morning to have further concessions incorporated in it, but the President made no reply to the men's appeal, except to tell them that they had his proposal and would please act upon it. Then it was learned, Mr. Garretson announced tonight that there would be a meeting of the Chairmen in the morning. When asked about the object of the gathering, he said:

"Well, we just want to keep these Chairmen together. We want to tell them how to hold themselves handy, so that if we want them suddenly we won't have to comb the town to get them."

Playing for Delay.

Although the brotherhoods say that they have acted and that the railroad heads know now whether or not they are going to accept and ought to give a reply, the Presidents say they have not decided what to do. One of them said tonight he did not believe tomorrow would bring final results, and it is probable that they will string out the negotiations to avoid the final accounting as long as President Wilson will permit.

It is certain that before the final stage is reached the President will repeat the formal request of the managers for the arbitration of all the issues at stake, voicing the belief that the future peace of industrial America is at stake. But it is not generally believed that Mr. Wilson will change his ultimatum which has now been accepted by one party to the controversy. The Chairmen are loud in their declarations that they will not accept any less than was offered in the President's peace plan, which they accepted today.

It is believed that the President will go to unusual limits to force upon the railroads the acceptance of his ultimatum. The Presidents here do not believe that we will send for the Directors, as was reported from the White House. They say that if he does the Directors would never go back on the decisions reached by their executives.

All sorts of reports are current as to what the President will do if he cannot persuade the railroads to come to his terms. But this much is evident—the President has not told the Administration leaders in Congress what his plans are. They are ready to back him in whatever he wants to do, when he thinks the time has come to say the word.

It is known that if he fails to make peace the President will make public the story of the whole negotiations, its appeals to both sides, and go before the people on the issue that if the strike comes it will be the fault of the railroads, which wouldn't accept his plan of settlement.

Think President in Error.

While taking into account the great influence Mr. Wilson's word carries as the President of the United States, the railroads' executives believe that the President is mistaken in his supposed belief that the public sentiment would be overwhelming against the railroads. They say that the business interests of the country know that the railroads are fighting for arbitration and that the manufacturer would rather suffer the inconvenience of having his shipments held during a strike, than to see arbitration receive from the White House what the railroad leaders say would be a death blow.

Of all features of Mr. Wilson's plan, that which commanded the most respectful attention of the Presidents was the proposal for a Congressional commission to consider the issues at stake other than the eight-hour day. It is not at all improbable that the Presidents will ask Mr. Wilson to refer all issues, including the eight-hour day, to the investigation of the commission.

This body, under the President's plan, would have power to subpoena witnesses and examine records, but would have no power to enforce its findings. These findings would be used to shape public opinion and, perhaps, legislation. Two plans are under consideration by the President for the creation of his commission. The first provides for the appointment of all three members, if that be the size of the commission, by the President. The other provides for the selection of one member by him, one by the railroads, and one by the brotherhoods. The President has not gone into details as to his commission in his talks with either side. Suggestions have been made that this commission be made permanent.

Bryan for a Year's Truce.

It developed today that William Jennings Bryan had proposed to both sides that they settle this strike crisis by the application of a temporary truce peace plan. It would provide that there be a truce of one year, during which time the contentions of both sides could be investigated thoroughly by a commission and a settlement made on the findings of the commission. It was said that Mr. Bryan had also telegraphed his ideas to the President. Thus far his efforts have borne no fruit.

Railroad statisticians today completed calculations made since the submission of the President's proposals which would show that it would cost the railroads $50,000,000 a year to grant what the men ask, and get under his plan. It was estimated by these same statisticians that it would cost the roads $100,000,000 to grant what the workers demanded originally. The railroads say that while they cannot afford this increase in operating cost, it is not so much this cost as the eventual cost to them of future demands which they think will pour in if arbitration is thrown aside.

While the peace efforts are in progress, the preparations of the railroads for the strike have gone on unhalted. Some of the roads have cancelled vacations for the immediate future. The roads are firm in their belief that they can defeat the brotherhoods. A poll has been taken of all employes and every road has a list of those who can enter train service at short notice.

Need 15,000 Anti-Strike Engineers.

The roads with pension systems have a list of pensioners not too old to work regularly. There are 400,000 shop men working for the railroads. In this number are men who repair engines, men who build engines, and other men who know engines from A to Z. These men may replace engineers if the strike comes. The railroad executives say that if they can get 15,000 engineers to work they can break the strike if it is called. They point out that there were more than 5,000 engineers who voted against the strike and say that many of the older men voted for it only on the assurance of the leaders that there would be no strike but that the vote was a technical sort of thing.

The railroad executives do not believe that the engineers on passenger trains, who would gain nothing from the demands, which apply only to freight workers, would go out. They point to the several thousand engineers of the Union Pacific who have refused to join in the present movement of the brotherhoods, and it is not impossible that these engineers would be distributed to help out other roads if a strike came. The railroads believe they can get the 15,000 engineers from these various sources, and that if they could keep sufficient trains running for two days not to inconvenience the public greatly the strike would be broken.

The railroads have gone so far in these preparations that it has been arranged that freights should receive preference. The United States mails and milk would receive first consideration. Next would come meat, next other food articles, next necessary fuel for immediate consumption, and so on through the list of freight. It was said on the authority of a high railroad official that munitions of war would be at the bottom of the list.

Expect Government Protection.

They expect that the Government will furnish protection to mail and food trains if the strike comes. There would be, of course, most serious curtailment of passenger traffic. But in the case of a strike the railroads say that one train a day could be run from New York to Chicago, one or two from New York to Washington, and so on. People would be asked to travel only when absolutely necessary.

In short, the railroads are ready to make every effort to win public sentiment. They believe that a large part of the public would not mind seeing the roads win a strike, if the public was not called on to make too many sacrifices. They feel also that in a strike they should be very careful of public sentiment, because the President would probably take the attitude of blaming the railroads for whatever trouble there might be.

It is said for the railroad Presidents that whatever fights may be made against a strike will be made by the individual roads, and it is stated by the conference committee that its members as such have taken no part in the preparation for a strike.

President Wilson has been giving almost all his time to the strike situation since Monday morning. For the second time this week he canceled a Cabinet meeting. He will take golf at 11 o'clock this morning, that he might be free to deal with the crisis. The President played golf for two hours this afternoon.

A feature of the situation is that both the President and the railroad executives are being deluged with telegrams from all parts of the country, urging them to stand firm, for after today's acceptance of the peace proposal by the brotherhoods the situation has resolved itself into one in which the President is arrayed against the railroads. Most of the telegrams to the President are general appeals to prevent the strike, while those to the railroad men are appeals to preserve arbitration.

It is probable that if the President, in the event of a break, makes public all the records of the controversy the railroad Presidents will also make an appeal to the public, setting forth their arguments. Such an appeal by the railroads would contain many of the telegrams they have received to show that they were sincere in their contention that they are fighting for arbitration, something they once bitterly opposed, but which they now regard as the stabilizer of relations between capital and labor.

Investment of $10,000,000,000 Represented By Railway Heads at White House Conference

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The railroad executives who conferred with President Wilson today represent one-half of the total mileage of the railroads of the United States. The capital stock of these railroads is slightly over $5,000,000,000, and the total investment represented by them is more than $10,000,000,000. The following table shows the mileage and the capital stock of the lines involved:

Official.	Road.	Mileage.	Capital Stock.
R. H. Aishton, President,	Chicago & Northwestern	8,107	$200,000,000
W. W. Atterbury, Vice President,	Pennsylvania	4,511	600,000,000
W. G. Bierd, President,	Chicago & Alton	1,052	40,000,000
B. F. Bush, Receiver,	Missouri Pacific	7,232	240,000,000
M. J. Carpenter, President,	Chicago, T. H. & S. E.	374	4,300,000
A. T. Dice, President,	Reading	2,217	140,000,000
H. B. Earling, President,	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	10,075	282,838,300
S. M. Felton, President,	Chicago Great Western	1,427	96,000,000
W. J. Harahan, President,	S. A. L.	3,123	100,000,000
Fairfax Harrison, President,	Southern	7,022	350,000,000
Hale Holden, President,	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,365	110,839,100
J. H. Hustis, President,	Boston & Maine	2,364	42,655,190
W. J. Jackson, Receiver,	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,036	30,700,000
L. E. Johnson, President,	N. & W.	2,043	137,000,000
Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman,	Southern Pacific	10,587	394,451,800
H. R. Kurrie, President,	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis.	622	15,500,000
J. L. Lancaster, Vice President,	Texas & Pacific	1,943	50,000,000
L. F. Loree, President,	Delaware & Hudson	1,924	55,711,500
R. S. Lovett, Chairman,	Union Pacific	7,826	496,178,700
C. H. Markham, President,	Illinois Central	4,773	123,552,000
E. J. Pearson, Vice President,	New York, N. H. & Hart.	2,004	176,400,787
Ralph Peters, President,	Long Island	398	12,000,000
E. P. Ripley, President,	Santa Fé	11,628	381,486,000
T. M. Schumacher, Vice President,	El Paso & S. W.	1,027	35,000,000
A. H. Smith, President,	New York Central	5,969	400,000,000
G. W. Stevens, President,	Chesapeake & Ohio	2,371	100,000,000
W. H. Truesdale, President,	Lackawanna	985	42,277,000
F. T. Underwood, President,	Erie	4,606	217,000,000
Henry Walters, Chairman,	Atlantic Coast Line	4,697	36,000,000
Daniel Willard, President,	Baltimore & Ohio	4,535	270,250,000
J. H. Young, President,	Norfolk Southern	900	16,000,000
Total		126,838	$5,286,440,377

HILL WON'T GIVE 8-HOUR DAY.

To Do So, Great Northern President Says, Would Mean Receiverships.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 18.—Louis Hill, President of the Great Northern, said tonight that that railroad, in common with other railroads in the Northwest, would never accept the eight-hour-day principle, as its adoption would bring receivership.

Whatever the outcome of the conferences at Washington, in which the Great Northern has not participated, his road would not accept the principle, Mr. Hill said, even though it had to "stand still alone against it."

PRAISES WILSON'S EFFORTS.

Col. Pope Urges the President to Insist on Arbitration.

Commending the efforts of President Wilson to avert the threatened railroad strike, Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, sent this telegram to the White House today:

To the President, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of 3,700 manufacturing organizations, employing 3,000,000 persons and utterly dependent on uninterrupted railroad service for their continued operation, I beg to express our deep appreciation of your efforts to prevent the threatened destructive stoppage of national railroad service and respectfully to urge that you will, with all the power of your great office and personality, assert and maintain the principle of arbitration for industrial disputes affecting national intercourse. No just demand can fear such a test. No unfair demand can or should survive it. We sincerely believe no man in our history has possessed such an opportunity to fortify this essential principle of public security against future attack by employer or employe.

UNDERWOOD AGAINST THE REVENUE BILL

Defeated in Conference, He Will Carry Opposition to the Senate Floor.

FAVORS THE BOND ISSUE

But Assails Features of Pending Measure, Calling It a "Betrayal of Democratic Policies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, author of the present tariff law, today expressed his strong disapproval of many sections of the Emergency Revenue bill now pending in the Senate. He fought in committee and caucus to have his views adopted and, failing, said today in an interview that he would continue the fight on the floor for the maintenance of Democratic doctrine.

Democratic members of the Finance Committee, explaining today the recommendation for a $130,000,000 bond issue to pay Mexican expenses, said that such bonds could be issued without legislation as authority was given to the President to reimburse the Treasury by the issue of such bonds. The opinion was expressed that bonds would not be issued until the next session of Congress, and while many Democrats deprecate the necessity of a bond issue, having President Cleveland's experience in mind, they said it would be easily explained by the great expenses incident to preparedness and the troubles in Mexico. This is the view that Senator Underwood takes of the proposed bond issue. He regrets the necessity for it, but will support it. It is probable that to avoid a vote in Congress on the subject the President will use the authority vested in him to issue Panama Canal bonds.

"Does the bond issue demonstrate the failure of the present Democratic revenue laws?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"No, I think not," he said. "We all know an emergency is facing us, and that extraordinary revenues must be raised. These could be raised by making the rates of taxation higher in the emergency revenue bill, but it was thought best to issue bonds instead."

"Are you for this revenue bill?"

"Not in its entirety. I am opposed to many features of it. It is a betrayal and denial of Democratic policies. Many features of it represent the doctrine of protection, and I see no necessity for the Democrats to change their policies.

"The tariff proposed on dyestuffs is protective, and certainly there are no reasons for such protection being understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remain with the company and are to be subjects of conference or arbitration, but if dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class that question shall be left to conference and arbitration, as above provided for.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the present strike order, to go into effect immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

While matters of efficiency are not, under the agreement, subject to arbitration, nevertheless the agreement stipulates that "all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration, as herein provided."

The board is willing under this last clause to submit to arbitration the question at issue as regards the reemployment of the fourteen men found guilty of crime. The committee of the men claim that the question is not properly a matter for arbiters on the ground that Clause 5 required the company to reinstate all employes, no matter what offenses any of them had committed.

The board recognizes that this difference of opinion involves interpretation of a document submitted to this company by the Mayor and Mr. Straus and underwritten by them. This company, therefore, is quite willing to submit to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus the determination as to whether or not under the terms of this agreement the question at issue is properly one for arbitration under the last paragraph of Section 4.

It must be understood that this shall not be regarded as a precedent in dealing with questions of efficiency in the future under Paragraph 4.

Calls the Company Unfair.

"The company is simply trying to put the Amalgamated Association in the position of apparently refusing arbitration," said Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union. "This is decidedly unfair, since the union has favored arbitration from the first on all subjects that are arbitrable. But certainly the union is not expected to arbitrate whether or not the company shall live up to the express provisions of its contract. There is no need of trying to interpret language that is absolutely unmistakable.

"The union in appealing to Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus is not asking for arbitration. It is asking that the city officials force the company to live up to its agreement."

Mr. Fridiger was accompanied to the meeting by all the union representatives who called on Mr. Hedley on Thursday. There was first a joint conference between the union men and the Directors, after which the latter went into executive session.

Mr. Howland, who is a member of the law firm of Murray, Prentice & Howland, 30 Broad Street, questioned Mr. Fridiger and William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the carmen's union, in the joint conference, and obtained the admission that there had been no direct conference between the union representatives and the Directors of the New York Railways Company on the strike agreement before it was ratified. Everything had been done through the Mayor and Mr. Straus, the lawyer for the union said.

Mr. Howland remarked that it was only honest and fair to give each side the right to do its own interpreting of the agreement, and that failing to reach an understanding the dispute should be submitted to arbitration.

Union to Meet Hedley.

The union representatives waited in one of the offices of the copany while the Board was in executive session, but were not called again before the directors. The latter left the building as soon as they had decided to submit the controversy to the Mayor and Mr. Straus, and the labor leaders learned of their action when they received typewritten statements.

Mr. Fridiger at once communicated with Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel of the Public Service Commission, who promised to make immediate efforts to reach Mr. Straus. Acting Chairman William Hayward of the Commission said that he would send a telegram to Mr. Straus advising him of the situation. Theodore Rousseau promised to communicate forthwith with Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Fridiger said that the failure to reach an understanding with the Board of Directors yesterday would not interfere with the meeting to be held this morning at 11 o'clock by Frank Hedley and the committee of twelve of the union who submitted twenty-six demands for better wages and working conditions last week.

BEGGED TO BE BURIED ALIVE

Starving Armenians Ate Own Children, Witness Declares.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A statement describing the hardships suffered by Armenian refugees in Northern Arabia was made public today by Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Dr. Barton said that the statement came from an eyewitness, not an American, and could be depended on as unexaggerated.

The eyewitness said that of 3,500 deported Armenians at Meskene a part had found employment, but the rest were begging.

"In every tent," he said, "there are sick and dying. Many hundreds of the sick are left without any tent and cover. I saw desperate ones throw themselves in grave trenches and beg the grave diggers to bury them. The Government does not give the hungry any bread."

He described one party of 600 which had been sent from place to place, without food. As nourishment, he said, they cooked grass, pressed the water out and made balls which they dried in the sun. In Hama he found the deported Armenians subsisting on locusts and dead dogs. Similar conditions were found in other places.

"In each deportation," the statement continues, "at least five to six perish through the wild mishandling of the accompanying gendarmarie. In Sepka a preacher from Aintab told me that parents have often killed their children. At the Government investigation it was shown that some people had eaten their children."

ARBITRATOR DENIES CLASH.

Admiral Concas Is on Way Back to Spain, but He Will Revisit Panama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Vice Admiral Concas y Palau of the Spanish Navy, the arbitrator selected by King Alfonso to appraise the claims against the United States by residents of Panama, arrived here today from the Canal Zone on his way back to Spain. He said he had had no friction with the authorities at Panama on account of his leaving before all the claims were settled.

"I am going to Spain, using the right I have to absent myself and with a desire to rest for a few months," said he, "but I will return to Panama in January and will settle certain matters which I will study while in Europe."

Regarding the claims he said: "All the claims dating from 1913 to 1915 have been settled. There remain 900 claims. These are of citizens of Panama whose properties have been expropriated and which were not comprehended in the official cession of land by Panama to the United States on Feb. 25, 1904. These claims total $900,000, while I appraised them at only $220,000, but there are many more to be presented, and undoubtedly the total will amount to millions."

Admiral Concas added that he had been received most graciously and would carry back only pleasant memories of conditions in the Canal Zone.

Republican Club to Have Outing.

The annual outing of the Progress Republican Club of the Tenth Assembly District will be held tomorrow in Witzel's Grove, College Point. There will be athletic sports and a dinner. This year instead of going to the Grove on a steamer Jacob Samuel, the leader, will head a procession of 700 members and their guests in automobiles. There will be a ride through the district in the morning. Among those who have been invited are Republican County Chairman Samuel Koenig, Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Superintendent of Elections F. L. Marshall, State Committeeman Herman Schrader, Alderman Frank Distal, Magistrate Koenig, Louis Zeltner, State Controller Travis, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, and William R. Willcox.

UNION LOSES APPEAL TO TRACTION BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

to strikes. The officers and employes of this company have from the beginning been directed and are at all times expected to adhere scrupulously to the letter and the spirit of that agreement.

In reference to the letter of Aug. 15, signed by a committee of this company's employes, alleging certain violations by this company of that agreement, this board indorses in whole and in part the communication by President Shonts, dated Aug. 16, relating to these complaints and addressed jointly to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus.

As to the complaint that this company has not restored to its service all employes "without prejudice" who were on its payrolls when the strike started on the night of Aug. 4:

Reports of the managing officials show that the only failures to reinstate employes since the agreement of settlement was made were in the case of fourteen men who had been tried and convicted of crime in the courts of justice.

There were during the strike thirty-seven arrests of employes for violence, but every man accused was reinstated upon being acquitted.

This board does not understand that the agreement of Aug. 7 constituted any undertaking to reinstate employes who had violated the criminal law of the State.

It is, and has for many years been, the firmly established policy of the company, in the interest of public safety, not to employ men who have been convicted of crime as conductors or motormen, or in any positions in which they come in contact with the public. We do not feel free to deviate from that policy.

This board considers that all cases of failure to reinstate employes convicted of crime involve questions of efficiency and are covered by Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the agreement with Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus as follows:

4. In the interest of public safety and public service the company wants it clearly understood that the direction and control of employes in all matters looking to efficiency in the service remain with the company and are to be subjects of conference or arbitration, but if dispute should arise as to whether a particular case falls within the above class that question shall be left to conference and arbitration, as above provided for.

5. If the above is agreed to and accepted, it is further agreed that the employes shall declare off the present strike order, to go into effect immediately in the positions they occupied prior to the time of going on strike, without prejudice.

While matters of efficiency are not, under the agreement, subject to arbitration, nevertheless the agreement stipulates that "all disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration, as herein provided."

The board is willing under this last clause to submit to arbitration the question at issue as regards the reemployment of the fourteen men found guilty of crime. The committee of the men claim that the question is not properly a matter for arbiters on the ground that Clause 5 required the company to reinstate all employes, no matter what offenses any of them had committed.

The board recognizes that this difference of opinion involves interpretation of a document submitted to this company by the Mayor and Mr. Straus and underwritten by them. This company, therefore, is quite willing to submit to Mayor Mitchel and Chairman Straus the determination as to whether or not under the terms of this agreement the question at issue is properly one for arbitration under the last paragraph of Section 4.

It must be understood that this shall not be regarded as a precedent in dealing with questions of efficiency in the future under Paragraph 4.

Before the ratification of the treaty, under which the United States purchased from Nicaragua an option on the interoceanic canal route and the right to establish a naval base in Fonseca Bay, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras lodged protests at Washington on the ground that their rights were infringed by the treaty and that establishment of a naval base in Fonseca Bay would violate the neutrality of Honduras. Costa Rica and Salvador also made representations directly to Nicaragua, which refused to satisfy their demands.

A reply from Nicaragua to Salvador's demands, stating that the Government was not in accord with the point of view of Salvador, was received on Wednesday. The Salvadorean Cabinet tabled the Nicaraguan reply as unsatisfactory and drew up an appeal to the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica, which was dispatched today to the Salvadorean Charge d'Affaires in Costa Rica for presentation to the court.

SAW ONLY 4 B. R. T. MEN.

Company's Inspectors Say Union Meeting Was a Failure

Because of small attendance at a meeting held on Thursday night at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, to form a union of Brooklyn Rapid Tranist employes, inspectors of the company stationed about the hall reported yesterday that the affair was a failure. The company gave out a statement yesterday asserting that only four B. R. T. men were seen to enter the meeting hall.

Officials of the company denied the charge of William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the union, made on Thursday night, that men acting for the B. R. T. had assaulted union workers.

A vote is being taken by the 10,000 members of the B. R. T. Employes Benefit Association on amendments to the constitution, which embody the proposal of President T. S. Williams of the company, for additional trustees to form a committee to take up all grievances of the men. The association will elect trustees on Aug. 30.

9,710 TRACTION MEN VOTE.

"Within-the-Family Brotherhoods" Elect Delegates.

"Within-the-Family Brotherhoods," organized by non-union employes of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York and Queens County Railroad Company, elected delegates yesterday to discuss working conditions with the officials of the traction companies. The organization of these brotherhoods, at the suggeston of the heads of the roads, has been objected to by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes as a violation of the agreement that ended the strike of motormen and conductors on Aug. 7.

Of 199 men nominated by the non-union service employes of the Interborough company, fifty-four were elected members of a General Executive Committee which will take up all matters relating to employment with Theodore P. Shonts, President, and Frank Hedley Vice President and General Manager of the company. Of 11,000 men eligible to vote, 9,710, according to the figures of the company, cast their ballots in the election. The other 1,290 refrained from voting because they already are already affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, or because they did not believe in the arrangement suggested by the company.

It is not known if a formal set of demands, like those served on the company by the Committee of Twelve of the New York Railways Company's organized workers, is to be submitted, or in what manner the General Executive Committee will conduct its negotiations.

No figures on the voting by the non-union employes of the New York Railways Company were obtainable last night, but a majority of the workers, it was said, participated. The men elected as delegates will probably be announced today.

The

FINDS CALIFORNIA TORN BY FACTIONS

With Republicans and Moose Apparently Irreconcilable, Mr. Hughes Appeals for Votes.

WRANGLE OVER JOHNSON

His Indorsement the Vital Point—'Hands Off!' the Warning and the Candidate Promises Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 18.—While leaders of the Republican and Progressive Parties engaged in open combat, each side refusing to listen to talk of a reconciliation except on its own terms, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, strove hard today to arouse the people of California and unite them behind him despite the bitter factional strife which he found on every hand.

The nominee had a splendid reception when he arrived in this city at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The audiences at a meeting of women, which he addressed at the Palace Hotel at 3:30 o'clock, and at the Civic Auditorium in the evening, were among the biggest he has faced on the tour, but the evidence of friction among the leaders was always at hand. Thus far Mr. Hughes has done nothing of a definite nature to straighten things out. He is finding it a difficult task to determine what, if anything, to do. Touching on the situation in his speech tonight, he said, "with local differences I have no concern."

Governor Hiram Johnson, Progressive candidate for the Senate, who is also running in the Republican primaries for the Senate nomination against Willis Booth, the "Old Guard" candidate, is in the southern part of the State making his primary fight. It is doubtful if he will see Mr. Hughes at all unless the nominee extends to him an invitation for a meeting, a step which Progressive leaders are urging.

On the other hand the old line Republicans, who are determined to kill off Johnson because of his attitude in 1912, when he left the Republican Party, have warned Mr. Hughes that open recognition of Johnson will do him irreparable damage with the Republicans. Their frank advice to the nominee is to keep his hands off State affairs and permit the Republicans to conduct their affairs as they see fit. The Progressives are just as outspoken in their demand that Johnson shall be indorsed by Mr. Hughes and have told the nominee that such indorsement is the only sure course to victory in the State.

Heney Aiding the President.

All this comes on top of reports that Francis J. Heney is stirring up much sentiment for President Wilson among the Progressives and that Mr. Wilson is strong among the labor men, the peace advocates, and the women, who have the vote here.

The prediction was made by the Democrats today that President Wilson would have practically the solid labor vote behind him and would carry the State, if his efforts to win an eight-hour day for the railway employes were successful. The position which the President has taken thus far in that controversy has added to the popularity won by legislation he has advocated and the belief held by the labor interests that he has kept the country out of the European war. Altogether the situation faced by the Republican national ticket here is one of the most delicate in any of the doubtful States.

The old line Republicans say that the nominee in his campaign here today did effective work and that he will carry the State by 100,000. Progressive leaders, who are dissatisfied because they have not found the nominee in a receptive frame of mind so far as the suggestions they have made are concerned, are far from pessimistic. They hope that Mr. Hughes will carry the State, they assert, but unless something is done at once they fear that if success is won it will be by a very small plurality.

Long before the nominee arrived here he found himself an unwilling partner to a series of wrangles. Chester H. Rowell, Progressive member of the National Campaign Committee, presented his side of the story soon after the Hughes train left Portland, Ore., and early this morning William H. Crocker, old Guard leader, and also a member of the Campaign Committee, boarded the train with a Reception Committee made up chiefly of stanch Republicans. Mr. Rowell asked for an indorsement of Governor Johnson. Mr. Crocker said: "Keep your hands off."

There was a large crowd to greet the nominee at the station when he arrived in the ferry from Oakland, and he received the most enthusiastic welcome of the tour. For the first time he found crowds which followed his automobile through the streets and cheered him as crowds under in the middle of a Presidential campaign. In the lobbies of the Palace Hotel were also thronged with men and women voters. The Palm Room, where he was scheduled to speak at 3:30, was already partly filled.

Surrounded on every side by the Republican-picked Reception Committee, he went to his room, forgetful at the moment of everything except the cordiality displayed.

Mr. Hughes appeared promptly at 3:30 o'clock, still in charge of the Reception Committee, the personnel of which has stirred some Johnson Progressives even to the point of threatening to support President Wilson. At the meeting there was every evidence of harmony and enthusiasm, but while the Republican women cheered his words, some of the Republican and Progressive leaders were expressing themselves without restraint just outside the doors of the meeting room.

"Hands Off" Warning for Hughes.

Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State and the only old-line Republican elected in 1914, when Governor Johnson was swept into office by 460,000 votes, was the chief spokesman for that faction.

"Mr. Hughes had better keep his hands off this State fight," he said. "Any recognition of Johnson will cause no end of trouble among us Republicans. If Johnson gets the Republican nomination for Senator over Booth we are all going to vote the Democratic ticket. We are going to elect a Republican on a Republican ticket or we are going to elect a Democrat. We will not accept Johnson under any circumstances. We are going to bury him. He was a traitor to his party."

Mr. Jordan said a lot more along the same lines and made it quite evident that he would rather have the Democrats carry the State for every candidate than have Johnson get back in power. He was bitterly opposed to a meeting between Johnson and Hughes, which he considered a surrender of principle not to be thought of, no matter what the cost might be to either State or national ticket. He hinted at a situation where the Republicans would support President Wilson if the Republican nominee showed a tendency to lean toward the Progressives in this State.

Moose Favor Temporary Truce.

For the Progressives Chester H. Rowell, spokesman in the absence of Governor Johnson, in discussing the situation, said:

"We'll try to bury the hatchet for the next three days while Mr. Hughes is here. After that it is a fight to the finish whether we win this time or it takes ten years. Mr. Hughes in my opinion cannot afford to ignore Governor Johnson. The Governor is the biggest man in the Progressive Party, not only in this State but in the nation, excepting, of course, Colonel Roosevelt. He also has a very powerful grip on the labor interests.

"There are 300,000 Progressives who are not registered with any party who will control the result in the State. Mr. Hughes can have them if he takes the correct attitude. If he does nothing other leaders and myself will still support him and try to get as many of the voters as possible to back him, but I don't know how successful we will be. I don't say that Mr. Hughes will lose the State under those circumstances, but the majority which he should obtain will be cut down materially. And I am afraid that the situation here will have a very important effect on the Progressives in other States, which under normal conditions are considered in the doubtful column.

"We Progressives are ready for a truce, but the Republicans are not. The only recourse, therefore, is a fight, and we will fight until the end."

Mr. Rowell said also that Chairman Keesling of the Republican State Committee, who has taken full charge of the Hughes campaign here to the exclusion of Governor Johnson and Rowell, had intimated that some Republicans might not give Mr. Hughes their whole-hearted support if he favored the Progressive Party here. Mr. Keesling, he said, was firm in his determination to have Mr. Hughes keep his hands off. The attitude of Mr. Keesling toward the Progressives, said Mr. Rowell, an attitude which irritated and inflamed them, was that they should have no voice in what was to be done, although a few of them might be permitted to sit on the platform at meetings.

The only thing which might in any way be looked upon as a concession on the part of the old line Republicans today was an invitation extended to Mr. Rowell by Chairman Keesling to go with him to the Auditorium tonight and sit on the platform as his guest. Mr. Rowell read about it first in a newspaper, and later received the personal invitation from Mr. Keesling. He decided to go, because he wanted to do what he could to make it appear that there was some measure of harmony while Mr. Hughes is here. He realized, he said, that it meant nothing to him, any more than it did to five other Progressive leaders of the real Progressive type, who had received similar invitations. It was directly after telling about the invitation that Mr. Rowell announced that the fight would be carried on to a finish as soon as the nominee left California.

Johnson Favoring Hughes.

Governor Johnson is now advocating the election of Mr. Hughes in campaign addresses in the southern part of the State, and this is being put forward as a reason why Mr. Hughes should meet him and indorse him. It is said by some leaders that the Governor will continue to indorse Hughes whether the nominee recognizes him or not. Among other charges made, however, is the one that many of the Johnson followers are not enthusiastically for Hughes, and that they will trade votes with the Democrats and help to elect Wilson in return for support for Johnson as Senator. The situation is one of the most complicated the State has faced, and it is admitted that the bitter State fight will have an important effect on the national ticket.

To add to all the other troubles there is a strike among the waiters here over the open shop issue. The delicacy of the situation was emphasized while Mr. Hughes was on the way from the station to the Palace Hotel this afternoon. A man in the crowd shouted so that his derisive voice was heard above the cheering: "Be sure and take him to an open shop."

The explanation came when it was learned that a huge "open shop" sign was on the Commercial Club, where Mr. Hughes is to have luncheon tomorrow. Hugo Ernst, the labor leader, wrote to Chairman Keesling asking that the luncheon appointment be canceled. Mr. Keesling replied that the appointment was made long before the waiters' strike was started and that it could not in any way be construed as an affront on the part of Mr. Hughes or the party to organized labor.

Hughes Promises Neutrality.

An audience of fully 12,000 persons greeted Mr. Hughes at the Civic Auditorium tonight. Mr. Hughes announced that he would keep his hands off local fights, and that started cheering from the Crocker-Keesling cohorts on the platform.

"With local differences I have no concern," he said. "The national issues transcend all local issues, and we are united in the accomplishment of those achievements on which must rest our prosperity as a nation."

This utterance did nothing to soften the bitterness of the Johnson supporters. They are still hoping, however, that Mr. Hughes will meet the Governor before he leaves California, although they have nothing definite on which to base that hope.

Mr. Hughes was cheered for just fifty seconds when he appeared. The crowd then settled back and listened intently.

Mr. Hughes made the tariff a big issue in his address and that won applause. He spoke also of preparedness, but that is not the burning issue here that it is in the Eastern States.

In his address before the women at the Palace Hotel in the afternoon, Mr. Hughes assailed the bosses, which didn't arouse any great enthusiasm among the old-time Republicans. He said:

"I think in my time I have said about as much about the rule of the people as any man in the country. I was devoted to it, and I sought to establish it and have it really recognized in the imperial State of New York, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the voice of the people is necessarily expressed through incompetent administration.

"The people are entitled to the very best.

"If I want to know about aeroplanes I go to a man who has studied aeroplanes. If I want to know about automobiles, I go to a man who makes automobiles and understands them. I would never think of making a factory manager out of a man who had never been inside of the works. I would never suppose that the fact that he was a good fellow and voted for me would be a reason for putting him in charge of a business that he did not understand. I should want to express my satisfaction with his activity, which undoubtedly I would feel, in an appropriate way; but not by putting a man who is not qualified in charge of the work of a great department of the Government."

Mrs. Hughes received a cordial reception here. Tomorrow the candidate will move on to Oakland and Los Angeles.

ARMY BILL VETOED; MAY CAUSE A FIGHT

President Refuses to Accept Clause Exempting Retired Officers from Military Trial.

PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY HAY

Bill Back in House Without Revision of Articles of War—Senate to Stand by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Wilson today vetoed the Army Appropriation bill because he was opposed to the clause exempting retired army officers from trial and punishment by court-martial or any other form of military discipline.

The bill carried an aggregate of $267,396,530.10 for the maintenance and expansion of the army and was the largest army budget ever presented to any President for signature in a single measure. Included in the measure was a complete revision of the articles of war to replace the existing articles which the War Department believes have become archaic. In this revision a provision was inserted behind the closed door of a conference committee after the bill had passed both Houses, at the instance of Representative James Hay of Virginia, the retiring Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which proposed to exempt all retired army officers from trial and punishment. Chairman Hay stood out for this provision against the advocacy of it by the Senate, and won his point when the conference report was finally adopted.

The President shows in his veto message that he regards the Hay provision as not only dangerous legislation, but as an encroachment upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President as Commander in Chief of the army. The President takes the stand that the Hay provision would leave the Chief Executive without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising the power of command vested in him by the Constitution.

The veto may delay the adjournment of Congress, as it promises to lead to a spectacular fight in Congress, during which public opinion will be focused on the provision which the President regards as objectionable because "unwise" and "baneful." In this fight the Senate will probably stand by the President. Immediately after the veto message reached the Capitol Chairman Hay reintroduced the army bill minus not only the provisions to which the President objects but with the entire section eliminated which embraced the articles of war revision. No attempt to pass the bill over the President's veto will be made.

The action of Chairman Hay, if approved by Congress, would leave the articles of war in their present alleged archaic state, and the bill if passed in this form would be equally objectionable to the President, who insists that the articles of war should be revised. Mr. Hay said this afternoon that the articles of war would not be permitted to go through this session again.

On the other hand Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, said that when the bill as reintroduced and passed by the House comes to the Senate the articles of war would be considered the measure in the form in which they previously had been passed, except that the provision objectionable to the President would be eliminated. The Senate in this situation thus would resolve itself into a contest between the Senate and House on one hand and Mr. Hay on the other.

Text of Veto Message.

The text of the President's message follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I have carefully considered the bill entitled, "An Act Making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1917," and now take the liberty of returning it with my objections to its approval.

The bill constitutes an essential part of the legislation providing for the military establishment of the country, and wisely and generously provides for the reorganization of the agencies of our national defense, and it is with genuine reluctance that I delay its becoming law by suggesting the elimination of one of the provisions which has been embodied in the very necessary and important revision of the Articles of War which has been added to it.

The existing Articles of War are undoubtedly archaic. They have not undergone comprehensive revision for 100 years. They do not always furnish the means of meeting promptly and directly the needs of discipline under modern conditions, and contingencies now frequently arise in the government of the military forces which were not contemplated when the present code was formulated. The relations of the Government of the United States have greatly broadened within the hundred years. We now have insular possessions and national interests far away from our continental shores. Both the practice of arms and the theory of discipline have undergone many modern changes, and a manifest need for such a revision of these articles as is here presented has long existed. I, therefore, the more keenly regret to find in the proposed revision of the Articles of War a provision to which I cannot give my approval.

The original act establishing the retired list of the army referred to the personnel therein included as only partially retired and provided that a retired officer should be entitled to wear the uniform of his grade, should be borne on the army register, and should be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial for any breach of these articles.

Points to Two Laws.

By the act of July 24, 1876, officers of the army on the retired list were specifically declared to constitute a part of the regular army, a provision which is found repeated in subsequent acts affecting the organization of the army; and other statutes enacted during this period made retired officers of the army available for certain classes of active duty, in time of peace with their consent and in time of war without their consent. By the recently enacted National Defense act the authority of the President over retired officers has been further extended so as to make them subject to his call in time of war for any kind of duty without any restriction whatever. Courts and Attorneys General have in a long line of decisions held that officers of the army on the retired list hold public office.

It thus appears that both the legislative and judicial branches have drawn a sharp distinction in status between retired officers, who are regarded and governed at all times as an effective reserve of skilled and experienced officers and a potential source of military strength, and mere pensioners, from whom no further military service is expected. Officers on the retired list of the army are officers of the army, members of the military establishment distinguished by their long service, and, as such, examples of discipline to the officers and men in the active army. Moreover, they wear the uniform of the army, their education and service hold them out as persons especially qualified in military matters to represent the spirit of the military establishment, and they are subject to active duty in time of national emergency by the mere order of the Commander in Chief.

They are, therefore, members of the army, officers of the United States, exemplars of discipline, and have in their keeping the good name and the good spirit of the entire military establishment before the world. Occupying such a relation, their subjection to the Rules and Articles of War and to trial by general court-martial has always been regarded as necessary, in order that the retired list might not become a source of tendencies which would weaken the discipline of the active land forces and impair that control over those forces which the Constitution vests in the President.

The purpose of the Articles of War in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective and to engender a spirit of co-operation and proper subordination to authority which will in time of war instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty in the national defense.

Offense to Officers.

These purposes cannot be accomplished if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, still relied upon to perform important duties, are excluded, upon retirement, from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline. I am persuaded that officers upon the retired list would themselves regard it as an invidious and unpalatable discrimination which in effect excluded them from full membership in the profession to which they have devoted their lives, and of which, by the laws of their country, they are still members. So long as Congress sees fit to make the retired personnel a part of the army of the United States, the constitutionality of the proposed exemption of such personnel from all liability under the Articles of War is a matter of serious doubt, leaving the President, as it does, without any means sanctioned by statute of exercising over the personnel thus exempted the power of command vested in him by the Constitution.

Convinced as I am of the unwisdom of this provision and of its baneful effect upon the discipline of the army, I doubting, as to the power of Congress wholly to exempt retired officers from the control of the President, while declaring them to be a part of the regular army of the United States, am constrained to return this bill without my approval.

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Hay is understood to feel the veto keenly. It constitutes a setback for the final piece of major legislation sponsored by the retiring Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who has been appointed a Judge of the United States Court of Claims, a life position.

When Mr. Hay announced to the House this afternoon that he had reintroduced the bill, minus any reference to the articles of war, his manner was one of embarrassment and disappointment. He gave notice that the Military Committee would move to suspend the rules and pass the modified bill next Tuesday, when there will be no session of the House until that day.

The provision absolving retired army officers from responsibility to military court martials was inserted in the bill in conference, and solely as a concession to the retiring Chairman of the House Committee. This particular section was not considered in either body, except as a part of the conference report, and conference reports must be approved in toto or not at all.

Opposition of the War Department to the Hay provision developed suddenly when it became known that the conferees had included it. The conferees had signed to report, however, and it was impossible to get a reconsideration of the item. The bill was held up by the Senate conferees for a day, but was finally presented.

Echo of Ainsworth Row.

Reports were soon prevalent that the Hay provision was in the interest of Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, retired, former Adjutant General of the Army, who, it was said, had written a book giving his side of the differences with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, which led to General Ainsworth's retirement. Mr. Hay was a supporter of General Ainsworth in the Wood-Ainsworth controversy.

Representative Hay, however, denied these reports at the time and made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have not consulted General Ainsworth or anyone else regarding this legislation. The idea is my own, and I am responsible for its insertion in the Army bill. Several years ago I made up my mind that court martial of retired army officers or enlisted men was unnecessary and foolish, and that I would endeavor some day to change the law. If a retired army man commits a serious offense he can be reached by the State courts; if it is not serious court martial is senseless.

"I once read the record of the court martial of a retired officer in some divorce case. The entire record was 'rotten,' and the court martial should never have been conducted. That is the reason for the legislation, and the Ainsworth controversy has nothing to do with it. I don't know that he is even thinking of publishing a book, and I haven't seen him in some time."

The other conferees are understood to have reluctantly yielded on Mr. Hay's amendment, and it went into the Army bill. A short time prior to this the conferee on the Hay-Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill acceded to Mr. Hay's request and inserted a provision for filling a vacancy in the Judge Advocate General's office. The bill described in such detail the qualifications of the man to be appointed that only one man was capable of filling these qualifications. That man was Judge Adam Carson of Virginia, a friend and constituent of the House committee Chairman. Mr. Hay frankly admitted responsibility for this provision and that it was in Judge Carson's interest. There was no criticism in debate in either body relating to it, although questions were asked concerning the peculiar language of the provision.

Several times in the past the House has rejected Senate proposals for a revision of the articles of war. Whether it will accept these provisions, now that the question has been reopened by the President's veto and the Senate intends to insist upon them in a form not approved by Chairman Hay, is uncertain.

The veto of the Army bill has revived talk in Congress of a constitutional amendment providing that the President may veto a section of any bill without invalidating the entire measure. Occasions have not infrequently arisen where a President has found fault with only one item in a bill and hesitated to disapprove an otherwise meritorious measure. A recent example is the veto by Presidents Taft and Wilson of the Immigration bill solely because it contained the literacy test provision. Both executives favored other restrictive features in the measure.

While Chairman Hay was reintroducing the Army bill, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate committee, announced that he would offer the modified articles of war in the Senate and insist upon their inclusion in the bill—save for the paragraph disapproved by the President.

If a deadlock ensues between the two houses it will seriously inconvenience many members of the lower body. There is not a quorum of the House in the city at this time, and in the event of a further row over the Army bill absentees would be forced to return either to support or oppose the position of Chairman Hay.

Mr. Hay quit the House on Sept. 1 to take his seat on the Court of Claims bench.

REPUDIATED BY WILLCOX.

Republican Chairman Warns Against "Publication Board."

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued warning yesterday against the National Business Men's Republican Committee, which has been soliciting contributions from wealthy men. Scores of letters have been sent out asking funds, and several contributors have sent $250 each.

"I am informed," said Chairman Willcox, "that an organization first calling itself the National Business Men's Republican Committee of 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, and more recently changing its name to the Business Men's Republican Publication Board, of the same address, has been organizing a business men's campaign for the Republican candidate.

"A number of prominent Republicans have inquired of me whether this organization was authorized. I have replied that it had no connection with the Republican National Committee. We have not authorized it to solicit funds. We have received no contributions through it nor any reports of its activities. I have been notified by a number of gentlemen whose names were used by the organizers of this movement that the names were used without authority, and that they have directed that they be taken off the letter paper and printed matter sent out."

The National Business Men's Republican Committee was incorporated on June 9, the day before Mr. Hughes was nominated. On the following Sunday letters were sent out to prominent Republicans asking them to join the committee. The name of Jules Bache was signed as Chairman of the organization, and he was one of the first to repudiate it.

About Aug. 10 the name of the organization was changed to that of the Business Men's Republican Publication Board and a new list of names appeared on the letterheads of the organization. A letter signed Scott Dabo was addressed to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania on Aug. 10, inviting him to serve on the "Editorial Advisory Board of The National Forum, the organ of the Business Men's Republican Publication Board, which is issued for the purpose of educating employes of the industrial plants of the country."

Mr. Penrose forwarded the letter to Chairman Willcox and the Chairman's repudiation of the organization followed.

Some of the letters sent out by the organization were signed by Scott Dabo as Secretary and others by Charles D. Helm. Dabo and Helm were the publishers of The Seven Seas Magazine, a publication sent to members of the Navy League, and were defendants in a suit brought by Ralph D. Strassburger to enjoin them from seeking contributions from the Navy League or from the members of the United States Junior Naval Reserve. Mr. Strassburger also brought a $250,000 damage suit against them on the ground that they had charged falsely that he was the agent of a secret German propaganda.

MOOSE WORK FOR WILSON.

President's Progressive Supporters Planning Campaign.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, returned from Washington last night and reported that the Progressive members of the Democratic Campaign Committee had had a very satisfactory talk with President Wilson yesterday. In Washington the Progressive branch of the committee was organized with Bainbridge Colby as Chairman, Henry M. Wallace of Michigan as Vice Chairman, and J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey as Secretary. Mr. McCormick announced that Francis J. Heney and Ole Hansen of California would look after the work on the Western coast, and Judge Albert Nortoni of St. Louis would be headquarters manager in Chicago.

Mr. McCormick said the tide was running strongly toward Wilson among the Progressives. It was decided, Mr. McCormick said, to notify President Wilson of his nomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., at 4 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 2.

After a trip through the Middle West Hollins N. Randolph, counsel for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, told the Campaign Committee yesterday that President Wilson and the Democratic Party were unusually strong in the great agricultural sections.

Hugh Gordon Miller sent a letter to John J. O'Connor, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Party, yesterday, declining the committee's nomination for Judge of the Court of General Sessions unless he should be free to stump for President Wilson.

House Adopts Child Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Child Labor bill was passed without debate or record vote today in the House. Senate amendments were accepted without change. It now goes to the President.

DANISH SALE TREATY LIKELY TO GO OVER

Senators' Opposition to Some of Its Features Will Probably Delay Action.

LANSING IS QUESTIONED

Copenhagen Reports King Is Still Trying to Restore Harmony Over the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A call for further information concerning concessions to be transferred to the United States with the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands through the treaty recently concluded will so delay consideration of the treaty that it will not be acted on at the present session of Congress. This means that it cannot be considered before December, unless an emergency should force President Wilson to assemble Congress in extra session.

The desire for additional data about these concessions was expressed to Secretary Lansing when he appeared today before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Lansing did not have at hand the information that some committeemen wanted, and it was indicated that it might be necessary to send to Copenhagen for some of it.

While opposition to the treaty on account of the price to be paid for the islands was not marked in the committee during Mr. Lansing's appearance before it today, questions asked of him indicated that there might be criticism of the agreement on that account. The price named in the treaty ($25,000,000) was referred to as excessive by one questioner in asking why there had been such an advance over the $5,000,000 for which Denmark first agreed to sell the islands in 1902. Mr. Lansing's explanation was that it was necessary to make the price high so that Denmark would not refuse to sell.

This led to a desire to know what was so pressing at this time that the Government wanted the treaty ratified without delay. The Secretary explained that it was desirable to get the islands out of the market to prevent foreign complications. This was interpreted to mean that if the United States did not offer a tempting price some other nation would do so, and by obtaining a foothold on the Western Hemisphere lay the foundation for embarrassment to the United States.

Mr. Lansing's explanation did not satisfy all the members of the committee. He was asked if the Monroe Doctrine would not be a bar to any foreign nation obtaining the Danish West Indies by colonization or purchase. Mr. Lansing seemed to acquiesce, but insisted that it was necessary for the United States to have the islands, and created the impression among some committeemen that he had undivulged reasons for thinking so.

Secretary Lansing was asked if any commission was to be paid in connection with the sale, and he replied that none was involved.

CONFERENCES ARE RENEWED.

Party Leaders and King of Denmark Still at a Deadlock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.—The situation over the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is still at a deadlock. The day was marked by confidential negotiations. The most remarkable was a lengthy discussion between Premier Zahle and the leader of the Moderate Opposition, Mr. Christensen.

In the afternoon the socialistic group's session began. The meeting discussed the King's intentions and the electoral situation, with the possibility of an alliance with the Radicals. No result of the conference was made public. The three other parties will announce their position tomorrow.

The party leaders later will probably negotiate with each other and with Premier Zahle. The King is expected to invite the party leaders to a conference. It is believed these negotiations will last at least all of next week. It is said the King's intervention is entirely owing to his Majesty's own personal convictions and not at the suggestion of any adviser.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The situation with regard to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is still at an uncertain stage, pending caucuses to be held tomorrow by the political parties.

The newspapers of all parties agree that the situation is a difficult one, and that if the project for the formation of a coalition Cabinet fails, general elections must precede the ratification of the sale of the Islands.

The National Tidende, the principal organ of the Conservative Party, in an editorial today says it is virtually certain that no coalition Ministry is possible.

POSTAL SURPLUS $5,200,000.

Third Year That Burleson's Department Has Shown Excess of Revenue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A surplus of $5,200,000 from the postal service during the fiscal year ended June 30 was reported to President Wilson today by Postmaster General Burleson. The Postmaster General announced that he had sent a check for that amount to the Treasury.

In a letter to Mr. Burleson acknowledging receipt of the check, Secretary McAdoo declared this was the third time since 1836 that surplus postal revenues had been deposited in the Treasury, and that all three years had been under the present Administration.

HEARSTITES FOR WHITMAN.

Indorse Nearly All Republicans on State Ticket, Democrats for Bench.

The Independence League, the organization formed by William R. Hearst during his Governship and Mayoralty campaigns, held a meeting yesterday and selected a ticket for State and Judicial offices this Fall. The league named Governor Charles S. Whitman as its candidate for Governor and Edward Schoeneck for Lieutenant Governor. Francis M. Hugo was named for Secretary of State, Charles I. Fleck for Controller, James J. Wells for Treasurer, William A. De Ford for Attorney General, E. Platt Stratton for State Engineer and Surveyor, Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, Almet F. Jenks for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and John T. Norton for Associate Judge.

The league indorsed Vernon M. Davis and Robert L. Luce as its candidates for the Supreme Court and added the name of James A. Donegan. Sigmund Wechsler was named as its candidate for the Court of General Sessions. Several members wanted the league to indorse Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor, but this was voted down. In the league's list are four Republicans, two Independence Leaguers, two Progressives, two Democrats, and one member of the Cleveland Democracy, Mr. Wechsler. The committee to fill vacancies on the State ticket consists of A. J. Largy, J. A. Donegan, and E. T. O'Loughlin.

BENNETT GETS IN THE RACE.

State Senator Files Petition as a Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Senator William M. Bennett filed today his petition of 5,500 names for a place as a candidate for Governor on the Republican primary ticket. In a statement he said he believed the candidacy of Mr. Bacon for United States Senator would work in his favor by "increasing the interest and bringing out a larger vote."

Mr. Bennett assailed Governor Whitman for the selection of Camp Whitman, "seventeen miles back in the wilderness," and asked if any political debts were paid thereby, and if the Sixty-ninth Regiment was kept overtime at the camp "in order to have them dig the trenches and lay the water pipes."

He also asks Governor Whitman what he will do if he loses the Republican primary and wins the Progressive nomination. Mr. Bennett says he will open headquarters in New York on Monday.

Petitions were also filed by these Republicans: Cyrus Duray, for the Thirtieth Congressional District; Charles J. Hewitt, for the Forty-second; George F. Thompson, for the Forty-seventh, and George E. Spring, for the Fifty-first State Senatorial nominations. Two Socialists also filed petitions, Allin Depar for Watertown, for Congress in the Twenty-eighth District, and John S. Freeman of Kenwood, for State Senator in the Thirty-ninth District.

GERMANS LAMPOON WILSON.

Doggerel Circulated Here Ridicules His Chances of Re-election.

Copies of a German doggerel poem ridiculing President Wilson's chances of re-election mysteriously made their appearance yesterday as a sidelight to the Presidential campaign. The poem, which contains three stanzas, is printed in Roman type on a plain slip of paper with no identifying marks, and thousands of copies of it have been circulated, it is said, among German-American voters in New York. The poem is entitled "To the Presidential Election," and reads:

Wenn der Mond am Himmelsdome
Blau scheint und die Sonne gruen;
Wenn ein kluehner Astronome
Lehrt am Schweif Kometen zieh'n;
Wenn das Meer zur Asche brennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

Wenn die Elephanten fliegen,
Und die Fisch' zu Fusse gehn,
Wenn die Manner Kinder kriegen,
Und die Weiber Schilder zieh'n;
Wenn ein Wolf ein Lamm sich nennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

Wenn die Katzen Eier legen
Und der Frosch den Storch verschlingt;
Wenn die Prinzen Strassen fegen
Und der Walfisch Opera singt;
Wenn der Rheinstrom aufwaerts rennt
Wird Wilson wieder President.

A literal translation of the verse would read: "When the moon turns blue and the sun green, when a wise astronomer measures a comet's tail, when the sea burns to ashes, Wilson will be re-elected President. When elephants fly, when fish walk, when men fight children and women do army picket duty, when a wolf talks to a lamb, Wilson will be re-elected President. When cats lay eggs, when a frog swallows a stork, when princes become street cleaners, and the whale sings opera, when the Rhein flows uphill, Wilson will be re-elected President."

WANT TAFT FOR SENATOR.

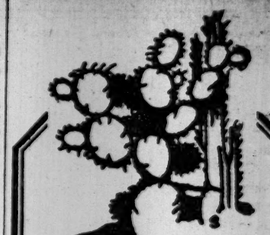
Connecticut Republicans May Name Him if McLean Quits Race.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—In the event that Senator George P. McLean persists in his refusal to be a candidate for renomination, it is said that an effort will be made to obtain unanimous indorsement for William H. Taft. It is known that Mr. Taft will not in any circumstances enter a contest for the nomination, but the belief prevails that if a unanimous nomination were tendered to him by the Republicans of Connecticut he would agree to run.

Mr. Taft is at Murray Bay, Canada, and will remain there until Yale University opens.

Speaker Frank E. Healy, who will lead on the first ballot for Governor at the Republican State convention on Nov. 6, said today he hoped Senator McLean would be renominated.



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DR. DANIEL C. POTTER DIES AT HIS DESK

Storm Centre in Charities Inquiry Expires of Heart and Kidney Disease.

FORMED CHARITIES BUREAU

After Resigning from the State Board, to Which He Was Appointed by Controller Grout.

Dr. Daniel C. Potter, Executive Secretary of the Associates of Private Charities, who was one of the principal witnesses in the wiretapping investigation that grew out of the State's investigation of the private charities receiving public funds, died yesterday afternoon at his desk in his office on the tenth floor of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank building, 51 Chambers Street. He was one of the founders of the Charities Association and lived with a daughter at 1,606 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn.

For several days Dr. Potter had not been well, though his indisposition had not interfered with his duties. He was alone in his office when he was stricken. The body was found by Harry C. Ford, a life-long friend, who was connected with the Beaver Engineering Company, with offices on the sixth floor of the Emigrant Bank building. Mr. Ford said he had barely entered the room when he saw the doctor topple from his chair. Mr. Ford called the Superintendent of the building and an ambulance was summoned. Dean Potter, the dead man's son, was notified also. Coroner's Physician Weston said that death was due to heart and kidney disease. The body was removed to Mr. Potter's home in Brooklyn. The Associates of Private Charities, of which Dr. Potter was the active head, was organized about three years ago by Former Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond, Herman A. Metz, and Dr. Potter.

The Rev. Father William B. Farrell, pastor of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul in Brooklyn, who was prominent in the charities investigation, yesterday said he was deeply grieved to hear of Dr. Potter's death.

"I do not believe his death was the result of worry over the investigation, for he had nothing to fear," said Father Farrell. "Dr. Potter's position on the stand in the recent investigation was honorable and secure. He was a fine man, and was the pioneer in social service work in existence today. His death is most regrettable, and sympathy goes out to his family."

Dr. Potter was the centre of more than one storm in his career. In the days of his connection with the Baptist Tabernacle, 162 Second Avenue, he was the defendant and plaintiff in suits that grew out of his troubles with Dr. Joseph W. Putnam, who was his assistant, and who disagreed with him over matters of administration.

During the inquiry into the State Charities by Commissioner Charles H. Strong bitter feeling developed because of a belief that Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was through the investigation attacking the State board that had investigated his conduct in ousting Mrs. Mary Dumphy, head of the city's institutions on Randall's Island, and the charities conducted by the Catholic Church. Dr. Potter, it was asserted, collaborated with Secretary Hebberd of the State board in writing of pamphlets denouncing the inquiry as "a slander factory." This charge was denied by Dr. Potter, who sent out this parody on "Mother Goose" in connection with the allegation:

THE PAMPHLET.

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
Sings Commissioner Strong
In a dolorous song;
"Who wrote the pamphlet?"

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Hebberd;
"Not from my cupboard;
Folks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"Not I," said Potter;
"I'd make it hotter;
Spooks wrote the pamphlet."

"Who wrote the pamphlet?"
"I," said the priest,
"And it is a feast;
I wrote the pamphlet."

The charities investigation brought out the fact that the police had tapped the wires of Dr. Potter and of priests interested in Catholic charities. Then the Thompson Committee took up the subject, and the situation was intensified by the charge brought by Mayor Mitchel that Catholic priests were conspiring to wreck his administration and defeat the ends of justice. Dr. Potter enlivened the proceedings by attacking the Mayor and Commissioner Kingsbury.

The wiretapping charges were heard by Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and the last appearance of Dr. Potter on the stand was at the hearing in July. Dr. Potter cried when, in reply to a question, he mentioned the name of the late Thomas Mulry as one who had reconciled him to Mr. Hebberd after several years of misunderstanding. He repudiated as false most of the important phonograms, and his replies were sharp, but he admitted his sponsorship of some of the so-called Farrell pamphlets upon which Mayor Mitchel based his charge of libel against Dr. Potter and two priests.

Knowing his wires were tapped, he said, he called up several railroads and made it appear that he was going to Atlantic City when he went out of the city for a rest. He employed the ruse, he said, because he did not want to be bothered. In reply to a question as to who was bothering him, Dr. Potter replied:

"By the Government of the City of New York, by John Purroy Mitchel, Woods, and the whole gang. They were sneaking me."

The detectives who "listened in" on the tapped wires were subjected to tests to prove their expertness in recording wire conversations, and Detective Sergeant Kennel, crazed by criticism of his methods, attempted suicide by shooting himself. It is expected that Justice Greenbaum will hand down a decision in the case in a day or two.

Dr. Potter was appointed head of the Bureau of Charities by Controller Grout in 1902. He resigned in June, 1910, when it was charged that Dr. Potter had received $5,000 from Catholic institutions to help him "out of his financial troubles." This was absolutely denied by Dr. Potter, who said on the witness stand that he never knew of a fund for his benefit until three years after. The investigation showed that the money was afterward used for other purposes.

Dr. Potter was 66 years old. He was born in Stonington, Conn., and was educated in the public schools. He then attended the Theological Seminary of Colgate University, and he was ordained into the Baptist ministry in 1875. He was called at once to the East Sixth Street Baptist Church, and he remained there as pastor until the Sixth Street Church was merged. Then he became pastor of the Tabernacle. The latter years of his pastorate were stormy. His differences with Mr. Putnam, his assistant, became so bitter that charges and countercharges of misbehavior were exchanged, and the affair attracted considerable public attention.

The seige of Dr. Potter in the Church House, at 162 Second Avenue, his ejectment and his restoration were sensations in 1897. The Church House adjoined the church in Second Avenue. The house was leased to Miss Julia Ross and Dr. Potter had his quarters on the second floor. When differences arose, John D. Rockefeller, who assisted in the support of the church, withdrew his support. The property was foreclosed to the Baptist Mission Society, but Dr. Potter refused to move. The seige lasted several weeks, and the place was invested by City Marshals and detectives. The pastor had the support of friends though the Trustees had taken action against him. Food was smuggled to him, and sometimes it was hoisted to his quarters in a pail let down on a string. On March 3, 1907, Dr. Potter surrendered. The courts restored him to possession, and later he obtained a verdict of $8,000 against the society. There followed a notice that other suits had been discontinued, and Dr. Potter severed his connection with the Tabernacle.

GARDNER RAPS DANIELS.

Calls the Secretary's Report of Target Practice "Sleight-of-Hand."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A caustic statement, accusing Secretary Daniels of a "sleight-of-hand exhibition" in publishing the figures for the Spring target practice of six battleships, was issued today by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, in explanation of his House resolution, asking the Secretary to inform Congress how many hits were made by battleships named.

Mr. Gardner's resolution asks Mr. Daniels to report how many shots were fired by the Nebraska, Kansas, Louisiana, Virginia, New Jersey, and Rhode Island during the Spring target practice in February and March and how many hits of the actual target were allowed by the umpire on the spot.

Mr. Gardner says Secretary Daniels gave the battleships credit for "107 imaginary hits on a hypothetical target, as compared with 51 actual hits out of 756 shots fired at actual target.

"The actual targets used in the practice were 90 feet long and 30 feet high," says Mr. Gardner, "while Secretary Daniels has computed the hits on a target 600 feet long and 30 feet high, using photographs of the 'splashes' of all the shots fired."

Secretary Daniels submitted figures to the Senate today on battleship practice of the Atlantic Fleet for 1915-1916, showing that the battleship Virginia had the highest rating in individual practice, with a percentage of 71.55, while the Texas, with a percentage of 73.56, had the highest rating in division practice. In individual practice the three next highest were the Nebraska, 63.89; Michigan, 63.38, and Texas, 61.01. In division practice, the Utah had a percentage of 44.07; the Delaware, 38.41, and the South Carolina, 34.28.

Secretary Daniels reported that it was not compatible with public interest to publish the various elements from which these figures of merit were calculated.

CAMPAIGN ORATORY HEARD.

House Members Hear Conference Reports and Political Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The House today disposed of conference reports on several important bills, received and ordered printed the conference report on the District of Columbia budget, and listened to campaign oratory for several hours.

Conference reports on the Child Labor bill, the Philippine independence measure, and the Naval Appropriation bill were finally approved without a record vote and with little discussion. Republican members made an attack on the preamble of the Philippine bill, but did not interpose a point of no quorum when the report was adopted, 34 to 29.

There was no opposition to the conference report on the bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of the products of child labor and the fight on the naval budget was staged several days ago over the personnel and building program sections.

Representative Kitchin, Democratic floor leader, told the House today that the Revenue bill probably would not be returned from the Senate for two weeks. Meanwhile, he promised there would be no controverted matters demanding the presence of a quorum, and members may return to their campaigns. Political oratory, heard by less than forty members, occupied the time of the House for several hours after the adoption of conference reports. Other political speeches are to be made next Tuesday. Both Democrats and Republicans are manufacturing campaign material while the House rests.

BUYS SITE IN SHANGHAI.

Government Purchases the Land Where Its Offices Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he had just completed the purchase for the United States Government of the premises now occupied by the American Consulate General, the United States Court for Children, the United States Post Office, Jail and Health Office, and other American Government offices at Shanghai. The property was bought for a little more than $201,000, or about $63,000 less than the appropriation made by Congress.

The property is on the water front, between the German and Japanese Consulates General, on the original American concession, and gives to the United States for the first time a home for its consular and judicial offices in the most important commercial part of China. For eleven years the Department of State has been advocating the purchase of Government premises in Shanghai, but it was not until June of this year that Congress made the appropriation.

Raises Embargo on Copra.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Lansing has been notified by the British Embassy that the British Government has withdrawn all restrictions on the shipment of copra from British possessions to the United States. Copra was formerly imported from Australia, New Zealand, Samoa, and the Fiji Islands, but a limited embargo was placed on the exportation from British possessions on Dec. 24, 1915, ostensibly because of the great need of England for glycerine, which is extensively manufactured from copra. The State Department, after a discussion lasting several months, has succeeded in having all restrictions withdrawn.

LEGALISTA BANDITS SEIZE TRAIN ESCORT

Hold Up Passenger Coaches Near Aguascalientes and Take 25 Soldiers.

CARRY CAPTIVES TO HILLS

General Gavira Urges Recall of United States Troops to Hasten Peace in Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 18.—Sixty Revolutionists held up a passenger train on the Mexican National Railway on Tuesday near Aguascalientes, Durango, taking prisoner the twenty-five Carranza soldiers composing the escort, according to passengers aboard the train which arrived here today. Two baggagemen also were taken captive, but the others of the crew and the passengers were unmolested.

The Revolutionists, who surrounded the train at a small station, said that they belonged to a recently organized revolutionary group calling themselves "Legalistas." On their hats they wore ribbons in the red, white, and green of Mexico, with the word "Legalista" stamped on them.

The capture of the train was effected quietly and quickly, the passengers said, no shots being fired. After some of the passengers had been examined, the Revolutionists started toward the hills with their captives, the train proceeding. Military authorities in Juarez said they received no report of the incident.

Colonel Samuel Gonzales reported that rumors that Colonel Mariano Tames, who recently attempted a revolt in Juarez, had conquered several hundred men near Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south, were without foundation.

General Gabriel Gavira, Inspector General of the Carranza forces, who returned to Juarez today from a trip along the Mexico Northwestern lines to Madera, Chihuahua, reported the condition of the Mexican troops in that section excellent.

FUNSTON SILENT ON RECALL.

Won't Discuss Report That He Favors Pershing's Withdrawal.

SAN ANTONIO, Aug. 18.—General Funston tonight declined to discuss a report that he had recommended the withdrawal of the American troops in Mexico. Asked if he had made any recommendation in the matter, he said:

"I will not even say whether any communication whatever concerning the subject has passed between me and Washington."

Asked if he cared to deny the report, the General said: "I do not. It is a matter that concerns only the War Department and means I won't discuss it."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 18.—General Pershing's punitive expedition is the only thing which stands in the way of peace in Mexico, General Gabriel Gavira, Inspector General of the de facto forces in Northern Mexico, declared today on his arrival in Juarez from an inspection trip in northern Chihuahua in the vicinity of the American camps.

"There is no longer a need for these troops," he said. "We have disbanded Villa's brigands, we have policed the country and we have assured protection for all. We are opening schools, aiding farmers to settle on their lands and doing everything possible to restore Mexico to her normal state. If the United States is as friendly as she insists she is, let her withdraw these troops and assist us in establishing peace by guarding the border from the raids of the American born Mexicans."

NEW DECREE TO BE IGNORED.

Washington Rejects Mexico's View of Treaty Rights.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—On the theory that an American citizen cannot renounce his treaty rights except by renouncing his citizenship, the Washington Government will not recognize the decree published yesterday in Mexico City making renunciation of treaty rights the basis of future commercial concessions. There was no indication at the State Department today, however, that a formal protest would be made against the decree unless a case in point should arise.

Officials said the attitude of the United States always had been similar to that of other powers on the question: That only a change in citizenship relieved a Government from the necessity of supporting the claims of its citizens resident in foreign countries.

The chief immediate interest of the department is the decree's possible application to enterprises now existing in Mexico, and assurances have been received that these are not affected.

Ban Put on Soldier Reporters.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Aug. 18.—Militiamen belonging to the commands encamped here are forbidden to act as press correspondents by orders from General Pershing, received here tonight. Massachusetts and New Mexico guardsmen who are newspaper men in civil life and had been acting as correspondents for home papers and other publications are affected by the new rule.

SUITOR SHOOTS WIDOW.

Rejected, He Wounds Her and Then Attempts Suicide.

Mrs. Catherine Gallagher of 30 Lawton Street, Brooklyn, widow of a mail-carrier who committed suicide last Thursday, was leaving the home of her mother at 563 Hart Street last night when Charles Huddy of 181 Palmetto Street, who has forced his attentions on Mrs. Gallagher for years, approached her with a revolver in his hand and said he would kill her if she would not marry him.

Loretta, the 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Gallagher, pleaded with him not to shoot, and Mrs. Gallagher told him that she had promised her husband that the child should never have a stepfather. Huddy relented and put up his revolver. Mrs. Gallagher then fainted. Huddy ran to a drug store and got a glass of water for her. After Mrs. Gallagher had revived the little girl started back to the drug store with the glass. On her way there she heard a shot fired. She turned and saw her mother fall. Huddy then fired twice at himself.

When the little girl reached them both were unconscious and bleeding from wounds in the chest. They were taken to the Bushwick Avenue Hospital, where it was found that both had suffered two serious wounds. Mrs. Gallagher will probably die, but Huddy is likely to recover.

Favors Separation for W. C. Bergh.

Charles F. Brown, referee, recommended yesterday that a decree of separation be granted to William C. Bergh, brother of Henry Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against Ella S. W. Bergh, and that he receive the custody of their three young sons. The Berghs were married in 1895. Mrs. Bergh denied that she had deserted the plaintiff without proper cause. He produced a letter written by her from Hot Springs in September in which she said she should not return to him.

SHIP BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 38 TO 21

Continued from Page 1.

officers. The Senate amendment provides for a board of five members.

The bill would authorize the shipping Board to organize one or more corporations with a total capital stock not exceeding $50,000,000, the Government, through the board, to subscribe for a majority of the stock. The corporations would be empowered to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, and operate merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. Operation of ships by the Government corporations would be limited to a period of five years after the close of the European war.

A radical change in American merchant marine policy is provided in a Senate amendment permitting Government acquired vessels, whether foreign or domestic built, to enter the coastwise trade of the United States.

The bill would give the proposed Shipping Board regulatory authority over water carriers of the country in interstate commerce, with power to regulate rates, but would exempt from this regulation inland water traffic except that on the Great Lakes. The President would be authorized to take possession, for naval purposes, of any vessel acquired under the act, with reasonable compensation to persons dispossessed. There are many other miscellaneous provisions making minor changes in shipping regulations.

MAY ADJOURN ON SEPT. 1.

Passage of Ship Bill Encourages Hope of an Early "Clean-Up."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Passage of the Ship bill in the Senate tonight paved the way for consideration of the Revenue bill begining next week, and revived the hopes of administration leaders that the legislative decks might be completely cleared for adjournment by Sept. 1. While the Senate was disposing of the shipping measure, the House agreed to three conference reports in the general legislative clean-up and, despite the President's veto of the Army Appropriation bill, party managers now believe all pending business can be put through speedily.

Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said he thought the Revenue bill could be disposed of by next Saturday night. It will be called up Monday and Republicans have assured the Chairman their opposition speeches will occupy only two or three days. Tomorrow the Senate will debate and probably pass the Workmen's Compensation bill.

The Accuracy of the Wall Street Quotations
— IN —
THE EVENING MAIL

The figures in Wednesday's Wall Street Edition of this newspaper, as checked up with corrected Stock Exchange figures, show but two errors in the entire table of prices for the day's transactions in the market. The "high" on one stock was given as 102½ instead of 102¼, and a "3" crept in instead of a "2" in another price figure, but under conditions that made it obvious that it was merely a typographical error.

Compare this showing with the other evening papers of the same date which publish stock market prices.

One newspaper had 15 errors in its Wall street prices. Another had 20. Still another had 32, and a fourth made 35 mistakes.

This superior accuracy on the part of The Evening Mail was not accidental. It happens every day. Week in and week out, The Evening Mail's financial quotations show a smaller percentage of errors than do those of any other paper.

Wednesday was an especially active day in Wall street, with many price changes in the last half hour of the market. Yet the Wall Street Edition of The Evening Mail, with the quotations complete, was in type and ready to go to press **two and one-half minutes** after the last figures came over the ticker.

Speed and accuracy in market quotations can only be arrived at by years of expert study and experience. The Evening Mail leads because its financial experts have been trained, some for more than twenty years in the service of this newspaper, to handle stock market figures speedily and accurately.

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MAYOR DEMONSTRATES EFFICIENCY WITH RIFLE

Makes a Score of 24 Out of a Possible 25 on the Range at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The hot weather caused a let-up in the work in both training regiments today and preparation was made for the shooting on the rifle range, which begins tomorrow morning for the Eighth Regiment. Both regiments this afternoon were in gallery practice and Lieutenant John Purroy Mitchel had a chance to demonstrate his efficiency with the rifle. The Mayor made a 24 out of a possible 25, only to have his score beaten by a "possible," made by Ralph May of Boston.

The Mayor spent another busy day, conferring in off hours with his Secretary in New York on the Interborough strike situation. Mrs. Mitchel arrived at the Hotel Champlain tonight and he dined with her there.

A former Secretary of War, several members of hunt clubs, two or three polo players, and the rest of the 110 men who are taking cavalry as an elective course are learning the full meaning of the phrase "intensive training," which is used to describe the Plattsburg system of instruction. In all the years that most of them have spent around horses they have never got quite the practical experience that they are now getting. The citizen cavalrymen get up half an hour earlier than the other rookies and go to bed half an hour later.

"But we will have the laugh on the 'doughboys' when it comes to the hike," one of them said today.

Major Edward L. King, who commands the cavalry, thinks that the system of having the cavalry students in with the regulars is the best kind of training. It gives an instructor to practically every man in the two troops, whereas the infantry students have only their company commander. The regulars and business men occupy opposite sides of the company streets and they eat at the same mess. Four graduates of the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Texas, are among the officers. They are Lieutenants Barry, Brown, Sumner, and Waterman.

Ex-Secretary of War Stimson is a Lieutenant in Troop I., under Captain Baer. Other members of the cavalry company are Richard Stockton of Princeton, N. J., who was formerly an officer in the New Jersey National Guard; C. V. S. Mitchel of the Union Club, New York; Raymond Belmont, A. G. Parker, who recently returned from ambulance work in France; Thomas Doyle, 3d, of the Racquet Club, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Jordan of 76 West Eighty-sixth Street, G. O. Philbin of 63 West Fifty-second Street, and C. H. Rogers of the American Museum of Natural History.

To get in shape for the big hike, the last work of camp, the cavalrymen are going to have some hikes of their own. They are going next week to Cumberland Head, where they will pitch their tents and do their own cooking. The machine gun troop, under Lieutenant Phillip Gordon, will accompany the cavalry, although it is an entirely separate organization. The equipment was increased today by the arrival of a motorcycle machine gun, the first in the troop. Five other machine guns are packed on mules.

Fifteen officers who are instructors at West Point and other military schools left today to report back to their work. They have been detailed here as company commanders. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham visited the camp late this afternoon. They witnessed the parade of several of the battalions.

MRS. PEIRCE AN AIR PILOT.

Qualifies for License and Will Go After Military Certificate.

Mrs. Waldo Peirce of 23 East Ninth Street qualified yesterday as an air pilot, and will soon be the only licensed amateur woman pilot in this country. She passed all the flying tests, both alone and with passenger, at the flying field near Mineola, and will receive her license as soon as the official reports are passed by the License Committee of the Aero Club of America. Mrs. Peirce is a daughter of the late Isaac L. Rice, the inventor. Her husband is now with the American Ambulance Corps in France. She will soon take the tests for the military aviator's license, and when she receives that certificate, will be the only woman aviator in the country qualified to fly for the United States Army.

There Are Twelve LITTLE CHILDREN

for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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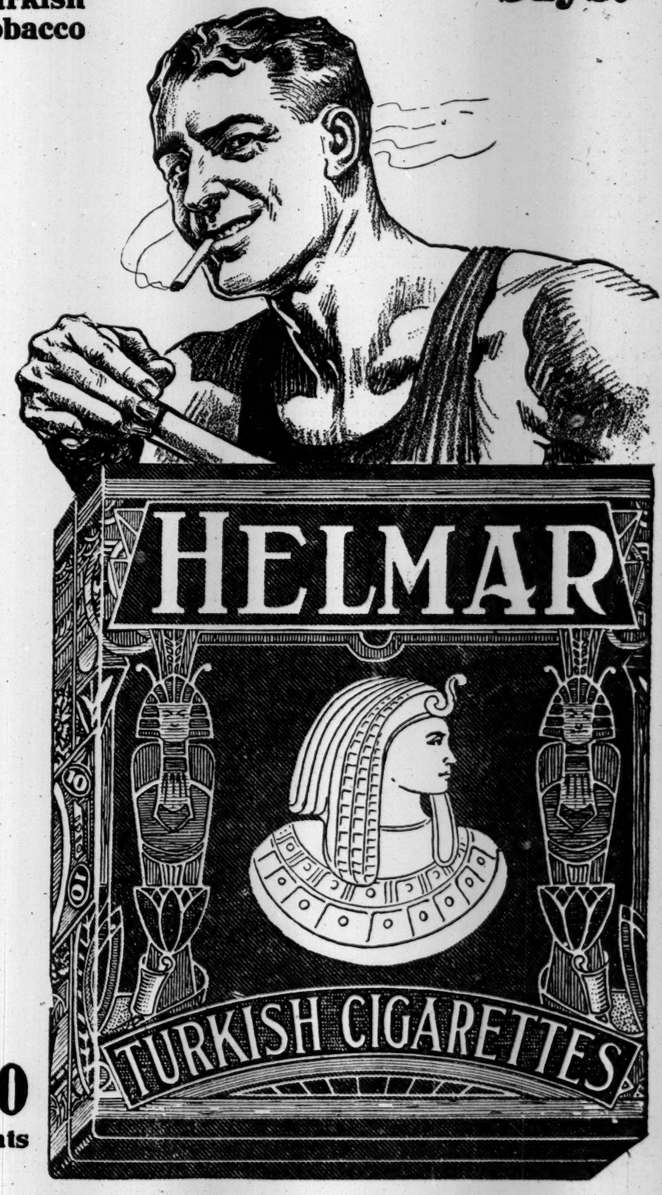

10 Cents

I am a canoeist.

My rule for happiness is the old rule of three.

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JOHNSTON, NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION, AND ICHIYA KUMAGAE WIN AT NEWPORT

JOHNSTON TO PLAY KUMAGAE IN FINAL

Throckmorton Wins First Set from Tennis Champion and Then His Bolt Is Shot.

GRIFFIN ORIENTAL'S VICTIM

Californian Again Falls Before Baseline Play of Japanese in Semi-Final Match at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—When the final round of the invitation tennis tournament is played on the Casino courts tomorrow, a confident little son of Nippon, Ichiya Kumagae, will test his skill against the leading player of this country, William M. Johnston of California, holder of the national singles title. These are the two who came through the semi-final round matches today. On the championship court Kumagae once more evinced his mastery of Clarence J. Griffin in a five-set contest, the score of which was 1-6, 6-3, 8-6, 6-1, 6-1, and Johnston's victory was scored over the national interscholastic champion, Harold A. Throckmorton, in a match that aroused the large gallery to keen enthusiasm. The score of this encounter was 4-6, 6-1, 8-6, 6-3.

With the tournament narrowing down to clashes between the leaders, there was more interest manifested today. Each of the semi-final round matches drew a large following of enthusiasts, and those who watched the progress of the Johnston-Throckmorton struggle were rewarded with a contest that reached the heights of tennis skill. Brilliant strokes followed one another so rapidly that they drew loud bursts of applause in which the loser, Throckmorton, shared almost equally with his more fortunate rival.

The Griffin-Kumagae contest was less spectacular, but it was nevertheless a sharply waged battle. Its interest was derived to a large part from the knowledge that these two were rivals of long standing, and that in former contests the Californian had been forced to give way before the superior play of the taciturn Oriental. This was the first time Griffin had played the Japanese on grass and he derived from the fact a sense of false security, believing that his turf game would succeed against Kumagae, although on clay his inferiority had been demonstrated. But turf and clay were the same to the indefatigable Kumagae, and Griffin once again trod the path of defeat after a bitter struggle, the early stages of which held for him some promise of a favorable ending.

Hopes of Griffin Blasted.

In spite of his former defeats by the player from the antipodes, Griffin had an air of confidence as he took the court, and after winning two of the first three sets he was undoubtedly imbued with the belief which prevailed among the spectators, that at last he was to throw off the yoke of Oriental domination. Endurance and skill in equal portions, however, constituted the formula which humbled Griffin.

Throckmorton was nearly an hour late in appearing for his match with the champion, Johnston, as the boat from Narragansett he was delayed, but when he did arrive his pent-up enthusiasm for the contest was so great that he carried off the opening set from the astonished Johnston, whose surprise was as great as that of the spectators. It was evident in the match against Niles that the Jersey youngster was traveling at a gait which made him a formidable antagonist for any of the leaders, but what Throckmorton was to display was even surpassed today. Throckmorton may well remember that first set as one of his supreme moments in tournament tennis.

Pace and control were at his bidding, and he swept Johnston aside as if it were no feat whatever to take a set from the national champion at such an important point in a tournament. Even the renowned forehand drive, which is Johnston's chief asset, was eclipsed by the stroking of the boy from Jersey, and Throckmorton seemed to have almost as much speed or back hand as his opponent. Johnston, one of the cleverest of court generals, gave Throckmorton many difficult gets by his placement strokes, but the schoolboy champion made some remarkable returns from which he often succeeded in finishing off the point.

Throckmorton Takes the Lead.

Each player won on service for the first two games, and then Throckmorton, by a sharp attack at the net, broke through Johnston's service and took the lead. Twice thereafter the Eastern player succeeded in breaking down the champion's service, and in two instances he took the game at love. On the other hand, Johnston broke through Throckmorton twice, one of these coming only after a sharp deuce encounter.

Throckmorton did his best work in the opening set. In the three that followed Johnston was supreme, Throckmorton's wildness at critical moments working his own downfall. It was his very eagerness that played havoc. Seeing the success which a dashing attack had gained for him in the first set, he tried to outdo himself, and control was sacrificed just when it was most needed. Where he had been playing deep to the base line and into the very heart of the corners, he now went out. At first the strokes were just over the lines, but as the match progressed the New Jersey youth's wildness became more apparent and nets also piled up, so that his brilliant strokes were nullified. Try as he would he could not make his shots go consistently true, and doubt crept in to sap his effectiveness.

Johnston in the last three sets was a crafty tactician. He saw the crumbling of his opponent's game, and every stroke was delivered to accentuate it.

In the second set Johnston came to the fore court for sharp volleying game, and Throckmorton found that he had much to learn of court tactics. Johnston shot the ball over with such pace that Throckmorton was hard pressed to keep from being passed, and as a result he sent many of his shots into the barrier.

New Jersey Lad Full of Fight.

When Johnston took this set at 6—1 Throckmorton receded from the position of powerful contender which he had occupied in the opening encounter. But he still had the ability to give Johnston some uneasy moments, as the next two sets proved.

Johnston took the first game of the third set by breaking through Throckmorton, mainly on the latter's errors, but he was forced to relinquish his own service in the following game, and the Jersey contender went into a 2—1 lead by winning his own service in the third game.

Service accounted for the next two games and then Johnston began to forge ahead. There were three sharp deuce encounters, but in every one Johnston had the reserve to command victory. Some idea of how keen the play was at this point may be gathered from the fact that in two of the deuce games Throckmorton led at 40—15, only to have the game go to his opponent. In the final game the schoolboy champion led at 30—0, but once again his lead was wiped out, and on the last point he double-faulted.

Throckmorton made a vigorous bid to better conditions at the start of the fourth set and succeeded in taking the lead at the outset. Johnston, however, robbed Throckmorton of his last vestige of hope, running off three games in a row and taking a commanding position which he never thereafter relinquished. Johnston was playing with all his remarkable skill, and Throckmorton, though he battled stubbornly and succeeded in taking two additional games, could not meet the attack with success.

Griffin and Kumagae had a less spectacular contest because it was a back court duel rather than a net attack. The Californian had gleaned from former contests with the Oriental the idea that it did not pay to try the net attack against Kumagae's wonderful accuracy on passing strokes. That he took two of the first three sets was because of matching a steady baseline game against that of the Japanese. In the third set Griffin found several openings inviting a movement to the net, and once or twice he closed in to finish off a point. The lure of the barrier after this success induced him to try a net attack in the fourth set, but Kumagae quickly demonstrated the peril of this by sending over passing strokes.

The opening set seemed to indicate that the Japanese was to have an off day. He found his deep drives slipping over the line and he was also netting frequently off both forehand and backhand. These errors were usually made after long rallies. Steadiness has been the predominating feature of Kumagae's play since he came to this country and it boded ill for him if he was lacking in that essential against Griffin. A single game was the Oriental's lot in the first set, in which he swelled his opponent's points by many nets and outs.

There was steadier play by Kumagae in the second set. He started by breaking through Griffin's service, the Californian having a spell of wildness. Service accounted for the next five games and then Griffin was again broken through. Kumagae relinquished service in the eighth game, but easily broke through Griffin for the winning game at 6—3.

Griffin's star was in the ascendant in the third set, but the victory registered then was his last. The heat was beginning to have a serious effect upon the Californian, whereas Kumagae was as fresh as when he first took the court. He sent over his looping drives with marvelous precision and in the last two sets Griffin was completely baffled.

The stroke analysis and summaries:

William M. Johnston vs. Harold A. Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Johnston	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	7	4	1—24 4
Throckmorton	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	1	4—34 6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	13	7	7	0	1
Throckmorton	6	5	12	1	4

SECOND SET.

Johnston	4	2	4	4	6	4	4	4	28	6
Throckmorton	2	4	2	2	4	2	0	4	16	1

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	8	5	5	0	0
Throckmorton	13	10	8	0	0

THIRD SET.

Johnston	4	3	4	4	1	5	5	6	4	—35 6
Throckmorton	1	5	6	0	4	3	3	4	2	—28 3

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	6	12	0	3
Throckmorton	17	4	9	0	5

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.	Ft.F.
Johnston	43	27	29	0	8	1
Throckmorton	48	35	28	1	9	3

Ichiya Kumagae vs. Clarence J. Griffin.

FIRST SET.

Kumagae			1	5	3	2	4	6	4	—26 4
Griffin			6	7	5	4	1	8	6	—36 6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	8	12	8	0	1
Griffin	10	15	5	0	1

THIRD SET.

Kumagae			3	5	2	3	4	3	4	—26 2
Griffin			6	7	4	6	0	4	5	—32 6

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	10	10	8	0	1
Griffin	5	11	11	0	2

FOURTH SET.

Kumagae			6	4	4	4	2	4	4	—28 6
Griffin			4	6	6	2	4	2	0	—18 1

Stroke Analysis.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Kumagae	5	4	10	0	1
Griffin	5	7	10	0	3

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.	Ft.F.
Kumagae	46	44	38	0	4	0
Griffin	46	51	28	0	9	0

CASINO CUP, SINGLES.—Semi-final Round —William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Harold A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., 1—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, 1—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated George W. Wightman and Oliver Perin, Boston and Newport, 6—4, 8—6; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated Craig Biddle and William J. Clothier, Newport and Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Harry C. Johnson and Watson M. Washburn, Boston and New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—8; Joseph J. Armstrong and Wallace F. Johnston, Philadelphia, defeated Ichiya Kumagae and Harold A. Throckmorton, Japan and Elizabeth, N. J., 2—6, 6—7, 8—6.

CARDINALS WIN IN TENTH.

Synder, as Pinch Hitter, Produces Blow Which Beats Braves, 4 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A single by Snyder, batting for Corhan in the tenth inning, scored Betzel from third with the run that gave St. Louis a victory over Boston today by 4 to 3. Betsel walked and then stole second. After Doak popped to Konetchy, Betzel went to third on Wilson's out. Nehf was taken out for Barnes and Snyder hit the second ball pitched. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
J.Smith,cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson,cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Corhan,ss	4	0	0	1	2	3
bSnyder	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bescher,lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hornsby,1b	2	0	0	12	1	0
Long,rf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Beck,3b	3	0	1	1	0	0
Gonzales,c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Betzel,2b	3	2	1	2	3	0
Doak,p	3	0	1	1	3	0
Total	32	4	8	30	15	3

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
M'ville,ss	3	0	1	0	3	4
Snodgr's,cf	5	2	1	6	0	0
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Mages,lf	2	1	0	3	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	11	0	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	3	0
Egan,2b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Wilkburne,c	2	0	0	4	1	0
cConnolly	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	0	2
bCollins	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	1	0
cTyler	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	1	0	0	0	0	2
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	7	*29	10	8

*Two out when winning run was made.
a-Batted for J. Smith in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Corhan in the tenth inning.
c-Batted for Blackburn in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Rudolph in the sixth inning.
e-Batted for Hughes in the eighth inning.
Errors—Corhan, 2.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Bescher, J. C. Smith. Stolen bases—J. C. Smith, Betzel. Sacrifice hits—Hornsby, Doak, Magee. Sacrifice flies—Mages, Long, Konetchy. Double play—Betzel, Corhan, and Hornsby. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; off Nehf, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 5 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Nehf, no hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Barnes, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third of an inning, (two out in tenth;) off Doak, 7 hits, 2 runs in ten innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Doak, 7. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

American Association.

Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
Louisville, d1; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 1.
Columbus, 8; St. Paul, 1.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 1.
(Second game.)

Eastern League.

Portland, 4; Hartford, 2.
Lawrence, 4; Bridgeport, 2.
New Haven, 4; New London, 2.
Worcester, 13; Lynn, 0.
Springfield, 10; Lowell, 4.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

MULLEN'S HIT ENDS LONG, BITTER FRAY

Yankees Down Indians in Thirteenth—Wallie Pipp Ties Baker's Home-Run Record.

Charley Mullen of the Yankees was hungry at 6:25 last evening. Very hungry and not even a crust of bread in sight. He had been playing ball all afternoon with the other Yankees against Cleveland at the Polo Grounds and when the regular union hour to quit work came around the score was tied at 3 to 3. The longer they played the more hopeless it looked for either club to win.

The sun dipped behind the bluff and the pale purple of evening enveloped the scene. Along in the thirteenth inning Mullen felt the pangs of hunger. He thought of the soup that was getting cold and he could see his landlady locking up the kitchen for the night.

It was the last of the thirteenth inning, and two of the Yankees were out, and Peckinpaugh, who had received a pass, was on first. Mullen told Paddy Baumann how hungry he was, and Paddy went up and hit the ball to left, sending Peck to second.

Now it was Mullen's turn to bat. The thought of food was uppermost in his mind. He realised that the shortest and most direct route to the dinner table was by way of a base hit. So Mullen whanged the ball on a giddy trip to right field. Peckinpaugh raced over the plate with the winning run, and the Yanks made it three straight from Cleveland. Yesterday's count was 4 to 3. And best of all, Charley Mullen was able to get back home before the food had been placed on the retired list.

It was an afternoon and evening of rare baseball, with the advantage seesawing from one team to the other. Urban Shocker, the newest of the Yankee pitchers, was pitted against Otis Lambert of Topeka, the newest of the Cleveland flingers. Both youngsters did mighty well and stuck to their tasks until the moon came out.

Tris Speaker, the mauling batsman of the Indians, led the attack on Shocker, one of his raps being a home run into the right field stand. Not to be outdone by a mere visitor in the city Wallie Pipp also slammed a homer deeper into the stand and threatened the American League record for home runs this season, held by Frank Baker. Each has made eight circuit drives.

Elmer John Smith, who was traded to Washington, played his last game with the Indians and celebrated with three hits and some gorgeous catches. Why Cleveland is letting a hitter like this go is hard to see. For the Yanks Baumann led the bombardment with three hits. Although the Indians outbatted the Yanks in the hitting of Donovan's lads was the more timely.

The Clevelands started out early in the game to score, and got one in the first. Graney singled to centre, and was forced at second by Chapman. After Speaker walked, Smith singled to centre and scored Chapman. The Indians lost this lead in the second, when Pipp got a pass and Baumann sacrificed. After Gedeon had fouled to Chapman, Miller doubled to left, scoring Pipp.

In the third, Speaker caught one of young Shocker's curves amidships and cudgeled it into the right field stand. In the very next inning Pipp got revenge when he battered one of Lambert's slants far into the regulars inhabiting the deepest corner of the same stand. And again the score was tied.

In the sixth the Indians were out for loot. With only one out, Wamby walked and Turner singled. It looked bad for Shocker, but he fanned Ivan Howard and Walters doubled up Wamby trying to steal third. In the Yankees' half of that same inning High walked and went to third on Peck's double. Pipp then got a pass and filled the bases. And think of it, no one was out. Talk about a chance!

Baumann clipped a hit to left field, scoring High, and Peckinpaugh, encouraged by Manager Wild Bill, who was coaching on third, also tried to score but he was called out by Umpire Owens. What better chance does any one want for an argument than that? Bill didn't want any. The umpire first called the runner safe and then waved him out, explaining that Peck didn't touch the plate when he slid in. Donovan drew maps and was specifically cute in dirt to prove that Peck had touched the plate. Result of argument—another victory for the umpire. That spoiled the Yanks' rally, for, on the next play, Mullen, who was sent in to bat for Gedeon, rolled to Shocker, who had run down between third and home. Then Miller grounded to first for the final out.

Cleveland tied the score in the eighth inning, when Lee Magee's arm wasn't in good working order on a throw from centre field. There would be been for that wide toss of Magee's, the game would have been over on scheduled time and no one would have had to suffer with the hunger.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Magee,cf	5	0	0	7	0	0
High,lf	5	1	0	3	0	0
Peckin'h,ss	5	1	1	0	1	0
Pipp,1b	4	2	1	10	0	0
Baumann,3b	5	0	3	3	4	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	2	0	0
Mullen,2b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Miller,rf	3	0	1	2	1	0
Walters,c	4	0	0	5	3	0
Shocker,p	3	0	1	0	4	0
Total	42	4	8	33	14	0

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Graney,lf	6	0	1	8	1	1
Chapman,3b	5	1	0	3	5	0
Speaker,cf	5	2	3	3	0	0
Smith,rf	6	0	3	1	0	0
Wamb's,ss	5	0	0	1	2	0
Turner,2b	5	0	2	4	3	0
Howard,1b	3	0	0	13	2	0
O'Neill,c	5	0	2	4	2	0
Lambeth,p	5	0	0	1	3	0
Total	45	3	11	*35	18	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Graney, High.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Miller, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Baumann. Home runs—Speaker, Pipp. Stolen bases—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Baumann, Shocker, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Turner. Double play—Walters and Baumann. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—New York. Bases on balls—Off Shocker, 6; off Lambeth, 6. Earned runs—Off Shocker, 3; off Lambeth, 4. Struck out—By Shocker, 4; by Lambeth, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

AYERS TAMES THE TIGERS.

Holds Them to One Run and Bats in the Two the Senators Get.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Brilliant pitching by Ayers enabled Washington to defeat Detroit today by 2 to 1. Detroit's only run was scored by Crawford, who went all the way to second on Shanks's error, was then sacrificed to third and tallied on a sacrifice fly. Ayers's hit scored Washington's two runs after a single, a pass and an infield out had put men on second and third. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Morgan,2b	3	0	1	1	5	
Milan,cf	3	0	0	4	0	
Foster,2b	4	0	0	2	4	
Rice,rf	4	0	0	4	0	
Shanks,lf	3	0	2	8	0	
Jamieson,lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Williams,1b	0	0	2	7	0	
Henry,c	1	1	0	3	1	
McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	1	
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	1	
Total	28	2	7	27	8	

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	1	
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	5	
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Veach,lf	4	0	1	1	0	
Crawford,rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	1	
Young,1b	2	0	1	5	3	
Spencer,c	2	0	1	2	2	
Baker,c	0	0	0	2	0	
Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Mitchell,p	2	0	1	0	0	
aG. Harper	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	6	24	12	

a-Batted for Spencer in seventh inning.
Error—Shanks.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hit—Morgan. Stolen base—Jamieson. Sacrifice hits—Burns, Henry. Sacrifice fly—Young. Double play—Morgan and Williams. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 7. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Dubuc, 3; off Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Dubuc, 3 hits, 2 runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Mitchell, 4 hits, no runs in six and one-third innings; off Ayers, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Ayers, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

BROWNS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Bush's Wild Toss Makes Athletics the Losers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A wild pitch by Bush with two men out, Marsans on third base, and Severeid on second gave St. Louis the winning run of an eleven-inning game here today, the score being 4 to 3. St. Louis got only two hits off Nabors, but these were bunched with two bases on balls and a sacrifice fly in the sixth inning and yielded three runs. Battery and fielding errors helped the Athletics to score two of their runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	0	0	0	
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0	
Sisler,1b	4	0	0	13	0	
Pratt,2b	5	0	2	2	4	
Marsans,cf	5	1	1	5	0	
Severeid,c	5	0	0	8	0	
Austin,3b	3	0	0	0	3	
Lavan,ss	2	1	1	1	0	
Groom,p	3	0	0	0	6	
Wallman,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aBorton	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	4	5	33	18	

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Witt,ss	4	1	1	3	4	
Lawry,cf	2	0	0	2	0	
King,cf	1	0	0	0	0	
Strunk,rf	4	1	2	0	0	
Schang,lf	3	0	0	1	0	
LaJoie,2b	4	1	2	2	4	
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	0	
McElwee,3b	5	0	1	1	5	
Haley,c	4	0	1	7	2	
Pierce,c	0	0	0	1	0	
Nabors,p	2	0	0	0	0	
Sheehan,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Bush,p	1	0	1	0	1	
bGrimm	1	0	0	0	0	
cRowe	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	3	8	33	16	

a-Batted for Groom in the tenth inning.
b-Batted for Sheehan in the eighth inning.
c-Ran for Haley in the tenth inning.
Errors—Miller, (2,) Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Stolen base—Severeid. Sacrifice hits—Lawry, Schang, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double play—McElwee, LaJoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 3; off Wellman, 2; off Nabors, 4; off Sheehan, 3; off Bush, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Wellman, 3 hits and no runs in two innings; off Nabors, 2 hits and 3 runs in six innings; off Sheehan, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Bush, 3 hits and 1 run in three innings. Struck out—By Groom, 5; by Nabors, 4; by Sheehan, 1; by Bush, 2. Wild pitches—Groom, Bush. Passed ball—Haley. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cleveland, 3. (Thirteen innings.)
Chicago, 11; Boston, 6.
Washington, 2; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3. (Eleven innings.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Chicago, 1. (First game.)
Chicago, 8; New York, 6. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	65	47	.580
Chicago	64	51	.557
Cleveland	62	51	.549
St. Louis	62	53	.539
New York	60	52	.536
Detroit	62	54	.534
Washington	53	58	.477
Philadelphia	23	85	.213

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	65	38	.631
Philadelphia	62	42	.596
Boston	59	41	.590
New York	53	52	.505
Pittsburgh	46	57	.447
Chicago	49	61	.445
St. Louis	48	64	.429
Cincinnati	48	70	.381

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Two games.)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

WHITE SOX GAIN ON RED.

Defeat Leaders While Indians Lose and Attain Second Place.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Chicago won from Boston today by 11 to 6, evening up the series at two games each. Dutch Leonard was batted from the box in the first inning, three runs being scored. With men on third and second, he was replaced by Gregg, who filled the bases and forced a run across with two passes. J. Collins then made his second double of the inning and two more runs counted.

Wyckoff relieved Gregg and retired the side by fanning Weaver. He held the visitors well in hand until he gave way to a pinch hitter in the eighth. The delivery of Shore, who pitched the final inning, contributed to Chicago batsmen's three singles, a double, and a pass, which, with three stolen bases, netted four runs. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
J. Collins,rf	5	1	2	2	0	
Weaver,ss	5	1	2	2	4	
E.Collins,2b	4	2	1	0	3	
Jackson,lf	5	1	2	4	0	
Felsch,cf	5	1	1	2	0	
Fournier,1b	4	2	2	12	0	
Schalk,c	4	2	1	2	0	
McM'len,3b	4	1	2	2	2	
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	1	
aScott,ss	1	0	0	0	0	
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	37	11	11	27	13	

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	O	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	2	0	
Shorten,rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Barry,2b	5	0	1	0	2	
Lewis,lf	5	1	3	6	0	
H'ltzell,1b	4	2	2	9	0	
Walker,cf	4	2	2	5	0	
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	0	2	
McNally,3b	1	0	0	0	1	
Agnew,c	3	0	0	6	0	
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	1	1	
Cady,c	4	0	0	4	0	
Thomas,c	1	0	0	0	0	
Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyckoff,p	3	0	0	0	2	
Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aDaiber	1	0	0	1	0	
bRuth	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	38	6	11	27	10	

a-Batted for Hooper in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Wyckoff in the ninth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Fournier, Williams.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—11
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Hoblitzell, Jackson, (2,) Scott, Walker. Stolen bases—Fournier, (3,) Schalk. Sacrifice flies—Fournier. Double play—Weaver and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 9. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls

SURPRISES IN GOLF ON NATIONAL COURSE

WHITNEY GAINS AT EXPENSE OF WHITE

Medalist Reaches Semi-Final and Will Meet Carter on National Links Today.

EX-CHAMPIONS LAID LOW

Byers, Douglas, and MacDonald Are Beaten—Harriman and Whigham Win in Sixth Sixteen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Gardiner W. White of Flushing putted himself into the lead of 1 up at the eleventh hole and then putted himself into defeat, 4 up and 2 to play, at the hands of Nelson Whitney, former Southern champion, in the second round of match play in the annual invitation tournament of the National Golf Links of America, and thereby paved the way for a meeting between Philip Van Gelder Carter, North and South amateur champion, and Whitney in the upper bracket semi-final match tomorrow morning. In the lower half of the draw G. C. Greenway, of Garden City and C. Tiffany Richardson of the National Links will battle for the honor of contesting the chief cup with the winner of the Carter-Nelson match.

In spite of the survival of some of the favorites there were some marked reverses in the day's play. Young Howard Maxwell defeated Eben Byers, former national champion, by his last putt on the home green, or rather Byers defeated himself by missing a short putt that would have squared the match. Disposal of a former national champion proved too much of a strain on the younger player and he fell an easy victim to C. Tiffany Richardson in the afternoon, losing 7 and 6.

Former Champions Fall.

It was a poor day for former national champions, and the only ones to survive the conflicts of the day unscatched were Herbert M. Harriman, who slipped in unheralded and almost unobserved, and H. T. Wigham, both of whom won two matches in the sixteen. Howard F. Whitney also won two matches nn this division, and the unusual spectacle of two former national champions and the Secretary of the U. S. G. A. contesting in the semi-finals of a six sixteen will be seen on the National Links tomorrow.

Findlay Douglas was beaten by E. A. Lynch in the first round of the second sixteen, and Charles Blair Macdonald, the last of the champions, met defeat at the hands of John M. Ward, the Garden City veteran. Greenway had a terrific struggle to work his way into the semi-finals. In the morning round he was caried to the nineteenth hole before he could get down the putt that defeated George C. Whigham of the home club, and in his afternoon match against J. F. Byers, a brother of the former champion, Greenway sent a spinning putt twenty-five feet across the green and into the cup on the home green, winning his match 2 up.

He was 4 down at the twelfth hole to the Pittsburgh golfer, but by playing the last half of the circuit in 37 and winning six holes of the last seven, he turned almost certain defeat into a well-earned victory.

Phil Carter won an unexpectedly easy victory over Dr. Malcolm McBurney of Westbrook in the afternoon round. McBurney was second in the qualifying round with a 78, and he was playing remarkable golf up to his conflict with the Bridgehampton golfer. Carter was 4 up at the turn, however, and won out by 6 and 5.

Topping in Poor Form.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments in the early part of the season, continued playing in his late season form and performed so poorly on the green that he lost to Gardiner White, 7 up and 6 to play. For some hidden reason his early season cunning has departed and things have come to such a pass that he is more in danger of going off the green than into the cup on his approach putts.

The match between Gardiner White and Nelson Whitney in the afternoon drew a large gallery, and it needed only the sight of Catherine Hughes, daughter of the Republican Presidential nominee, and Charles Francis Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, standing close together and watching Whitney sink a putt for a 3 on the thirteenth to prove that golf is a strange game which rides roughshod over the ordinary customs and habits of a lifetime.

It was a great match to watch, with disconcerting moments when a ball hopped into one of the all too numerous sand bunkers that dot the National Links, and hearty, if silent, appreciation when a long putt clicked into the cup for a half on a hole that appeared to be lost beyond redemption.

White Putts Into Bunkers.

White furnished the thrills on the first hole by putting his tee shot into a bunker, his second into another bunker, his third on the far edge of the green, and then narrowly missing a thirty-foot putt that would have given him a half with Whitney. The Southerner was in a trap short of the green on the third hole, but he got a half in 5 when White missed an easy putt for his 4.

Finding that missing putts was such an easy process, or else concluding to do away with all his spare putts on the same green, White put his ball just off the edge of the fourth green, and proceeded to take four more strokes before he could convince his ball that it was time to disappear. By the time the ball did go down Whitney was leading 2 up.

This lead was quickly gathered, but even more quickly lost. On the fifth hole the Southerner drove his tee shot into an almost impenetrable mass of low bushes. After some search an eagle-eyed caddy located it and Whitney took a terrific shot at it with a niblick. He cut down three perfectly good huckleberry bushes in the prime of life, sent up a shower of pebbles and dirt, and moved the ball ahead just about ten feet. Another try got him out in the open, but as White put his second shot 400 yards down the fairway, Whitney decided that the milk was split on that particular hole and wended his way to the sixth tee.

He might just as well have gone to the seventh tee directly and conceded the sixth to White, for the Flushing golfer won it in a manner that temporarily wrecked the former Southern amateur champion's hopes and put him on the down grade. White had the honor and topped miserably into the rough, whereupon Whitney placed his ball on the green 125 yards away and about fifteen feet from the cup. It looked like a possible 2, with a sure 3.

White Squares Match.

White refused to abandon the hole, and played a perfect shot out of the rough to within about ten feet of the pin. To offset this remarkably good shot, Whitney played a remarkably bad one, missing the cup and running by so far that he missed coming back and took a 4, while the Flushing golfer ran down his putt for a 3, squaring the match.

On the 456-yard seventh hole White played boldly for the pin and put his second shot on the green. Whitney played short with an iron to avoid a yawning trap, but on his chip shot he got a bad kick on the edge of the green and rolled into the very pit he had gone to such trouble to avoid. This gave White a lead of one hole, but he immediately lost it by bunkering his tee shot on the eighth green, and the turn was reached all square.

Whitney took three putts on the tenth hole and White took one, giving him the lead again. By a great putt the Flushing golfer ran down a 4 for a half on the twelfth, and it was the last good shot left in the club, for thereafter all he could do was miss the cup at every conceivable angle and at all opportunities. He lost his lead at the twelfth with three perfect putts, and he was 1 down at the thirteenth, where Whitney sank a twelve-foot putt for a 2.

The fourteenth was the deciding hole. Both were in trouble on their tee shots, but White alone made the green on his second. Whitney placed his third shot dead and a short approach putt left the Flushing golfer facing the hardest shot in the game, a four-foot putt for a half on a hole that seemed to be won easily. White missed, and several more like it, shaking hands with Whitney on the sixteenth green, where the Southern man was close to the pin for a sure 4, with a 5 the best that White could get. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round.—Dr. Malcolm McBurney, Westbrook, defeated W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 8 and 7; Philip V. H. Carter, Bridgehamton, defeated Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 3; Nelson Whitney, Audubon, defeated C. T. Sullivan, Garden City, 2 and 1; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, defeated H. T. Topping, Greenwich, 7 and 6; H. W. Maxwell, Jr., National, defeated E. M. Byers, Allegheny, 1 up; C. T. Richardson, National, defeated D. D. Cooke, Arcola, 4 and 2; G. C. Greenway, Garden City, defeated G. H. Whigham, National, 1 up (20 holes); J. F. Byers, Allegheny, defeated R. D. Lapham, San Francisco, 1 up (20 holes).

Second Round—Carter defeated McBurney, 6 and 5; Whitney defeated White, 4 and 2; Richardson defeated Maxwell, 7 and 6; Greenway defeated J. F. Byers, 2 up.

Beaten Eight, First Round.—Moore defeated Hicks, 2 and 1; Topping defeated Sullivan, 2 and 1; Cook won from Byers by default; Lapham defeated Whigham, 2 and 1.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Greenwich, 5 and 4; C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, defeated L. W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 4 and 2; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County, defeated Fuller Potter, National, 3 and 2; W. L. Thompson, Huntingdon Valley, defeated H. H. Whaples, Hartford, 3 and 1; G. T. Bellamy, Springfield, defeated A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, 4 and 3; W. R. Tuckerman, National, defeated C. M. Amory, Essex County, 5 and 4; E. A. Lynch, Rockaway Hunt, defeated F. S. Douglas, Nassau, 3 and 1; J. C. Parrish, Jr., National, defeated W. W. Fell, Cherry Valley, 4 and 3.

Second Round—Lansing defeated Barnes, 3 and 2; Thompson defeated Frelinghuysen, 4 and 3; Tuckerman defeated Bellamy, 4 and 3; Parrish defeated Lynch, 2 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round—C. H. Mellon, Morris County won from C. E. Van Vlech, Baltusrol, by default; Fred Snare, Havana, defeated F. B. Richardson, Morris County, 4 and 3; John M. Ward, Garden City, defeated A. Macdonald, National, 4 and 3; E. E. Sturgis, Wykagyl, defeated G. C. Miller, Rockaway Hunt, 5 and 4; A. L. Norris, Rockaway Hunt, defeated W. J. Howell, Westhampton, 7 and 6; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated A. D. Childs, Englewood, 3 and 2; K. L. Ames, National, defeated A. R. Fish, Garden City, 1 up; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, defeated S. C. Clark, Garden City, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Snare defeated Mellon, 6 and 5; Ward defeated Sturges, 4 and 3; Comstock defeated Norris, 2 up; Ames defeated Truesdell, 3 and 6.

FOURTH SIXTEEN, First Round.—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, defeated R. W. Goelet, Newport, 4 and 2; C. G. Bates, Morris County, won from F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, by default; H. P. Stearn, Maidstone, defeated W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 1 up; D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County, defeated C. F. Watson, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; W. W. Hoffman, Lenox, defeated Daniel Chauncey, National, 1 up; C. F. Shalcross, Garden City, defeated D. C. Buswell, Allegheny, 1 up (19 holes); R. L. Dula, Ardsley, defeated Devereaux Emmet, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, defeated Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Bates defeated Tyng, 7 and 6; McAlpin defeated Stearn, 5 and 4; Hoffman defeated Shalcross, 5 and 4; Lee defeated Dula, 5 and 4.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—F. C. Jennings, Nassau, defeated Dr. E. W. Fletcher, Nassau, 5 and 4; L. H. Tyng, National, defeated C. P. Watson, Jr., Baltusrol, 3 and 2; D. F. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, defeated R. D. Wrenn, Tuxedo, 6 and 4; C. V. Meserole, Englewood, defeated James A. Stillman, National, 7 and 6; A. D. Cochrane, National, defeated J. A. Edwards, Maidstone, 2 up; C. Richardson, Wykagyl, won from J. C. Thaw, National, by default; D. R. Coleman, Maidstone, defeated D. E. Pomeroy, Englewood, 2 and 1; J. Howland, Baltimore, defeated D. D. Armour, National, 1 up.

Second Round—Jennings defeated Tyng, 4 and 3; Meserole defeated Kingsley, 4 and 3; Richardson defeated Cochrane, 1 up; Howland defeated Coleman, 2 up.

SIXTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—J. L. Blair, Tuxedo, defeated J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 5 and 4; Devereaux Emmet, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated J. B. Baker, Garden City, 1 up; H. M. Harriman, Piping Rock, defeated C. H. Sabin, National, 6 and 4; G. B. Lambert, National, defeated R. H. Crowell, Mayfield, 1 up; F. F. Whitney, Nassau, defeated M. J. O'Brien, Jr., Garden City, 4 and 3; J. S. Clark, Sunnybrook, defeated A. F. Robinson, Ardsley, 6 and 5; P. J. Whigham, National, defeated P. de Ronde, Englewood, 4 and 3; W. A. Gardner, Buffalo, defeated C. M. Ransom, Buffalo, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Blair defeated Emmet, Jr., 2 and 1; Harriman defeated Lambert, 2 and 1; Whitney defeated Clark, 8 and 6; Whigham defeated Gardner, 2 and 1.

MARSTON OUT OF RUNNING.

Baltusrol Golfer Beaten by Sheldon on Dorset Course.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 18.—Maxwell R. Marston, the noted Baltusrol golfer, went down to defeat by a margin of 3 and 1 at the hands of B. B. Sheldon of the Dorset Field Club this morning in the second round of match play of the annual invitation tournament of the Dorset Club. Marston had poor command of his short game, but this was not entirely responsible for the result, as his opponent clipped off the last nine holes in 33 strokes.

Sheldon continued his strong play this afternoon, when he disposed of J. C. Stout, also of the Dorset Field Club, and will compete in the 36-hole final tomorrow against Dewitt W. Balch of Cincinnati.

The summary:

FIRST DIVISION—Second Round.—D. W. Balch, Cincinnati, beat E. W. Fowler, Scarsdale, 4 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat C. M. Clark, Philadelphia G. C., 6 and 5; J. C. Stout, Dorset Field, beat George R. Balch, Cincinnati, 3 and 1; B. B. Sheldon, Dorset Field, beat M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 3 and 1.

Semi-final.—Balch beat Clark, 7 and 6; Sheldon beat Stout, 5 and 4.

STANDISH GETS GOLF CUP.

Defeats French, 4 Up and 3 to Play, for Wyantenuck Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—The feature of the third day of the Wyantenuck golf tournament was close competition between all the candidates for first honors. Jimmie Standish of Detroit won the Wyantenuck Cup by a score of two and 3 to play against H. M. French of Racebrook. Going out both were particularly strong and the gallery saw some brilliant golf.

In the beaten eight, the veteran of Yountakah, M. M. Michael, beat H. G. Wellborn of Brooklawn, 4 to 2. In the second sixteen L. M. Tetreau of Metacomet defeated P. C. Downing of Essex County, 2 to 1. The honors in the beaten eight were taken by G. D. Hapgood, who defeated C. A. Spofford of Garden City, 4 to 2.

ONLY TWO HARNESS RACES.

Miss Rejected and Lindsey Win on Getaway Day at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Withdrawals took half the scheduled events from today's Grand Circuit racing card, and the getaway program was limited to the 2:18 Pace, won by Miss Rejected in straight heats, and the 2:15 Trot, which was won by Lindsey in a five-heat contest with Baby Doll. Charles Valentine was the driver of both winners.

2:18 CLASS PACING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Miss Rejected, ro. m., by Directwell, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Admiral Dewey II., blk. h., (Snow)	2	2	2
Rayo de Oro, ch. g., (Durfee)	3	3	3
Prestolite, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	4	5
John A. 2d, ch. h., (Benyon)	Dis.		
Rythmaid, br. m., (Hedrick)	Dis.		

Time—2:05¾; 2:13¾; 2:07¼.

2:15 CLASS TROTTING.

Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Lindsey, b. g., by Todd Mack, (McDonald)	5	1	2
Baby Doll, b. m., by Tom Smith, (Durfee-Valentine)	1	2	1
Jeanette Speed, blk. m., (Cox)	2	3	3
Pittsburgh, ch. g., (Wishart)	6	4	4
Sister Strong, b. m., (Valentine)	4	5	6
Onward Allerton, b. g., (Edman)	7	6	5
Gum Drop, blk. g., (Whitehead)	3	dis.	

Time—2:09¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¼; 2:10¼; 2:09¾.

WALTER HAGEN WINS WESTERN OPEN GOLF

Takes Title with 286—Sargent and Hutchinson Tie for Second with 287.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Walter Hagen, American professional of Rochester, N. Y., today added the Western open golf championship to his list of honors by completing the 72-hole medal contest on the Blue Mound Country Club Links in 286 strokes. This score equals that made by Chick Evans of Chicago, in winning the national open title at Minneapolis recently, establishing a record for seventy-two holes in national competition. Hagen recently won the Metropolitan championship and three years ago won the national title.

Hagen had only one stroke to spare, as George Sargent of Minneapolis and Jack Hutchinson of Pittsburgh tied for second place with 287. George O. Simpson of Oak Park Club, Chicago, and James Barnes of Philadelphia followed with 288 each. These five men won all the prizes, as Simpson, with a wonderful 66 in the third round this forenoon, took the special prize for best score during the tournament and established a record for the 5,916-yard course. He was pressed hard for this honor by H. C. Lagerblade of Youngstown, Ohio, who scored 67 on the last round.

The course was hard and fast as a result of scorching weather, which caused several contestants to withdraw after the morning round. Simpson found this going to his liking, and avoided the numerous natural hazards of the course to the tune of six birdies and twelve pars for the total of 66. At the finish of his last round he had a twenty-foot putt on the 230-yard eighteenth hole for a total of 286, but was somewhat disconcerted by some spoofing by Jack Hutchinson, who had already turned in a card of 287, and took three putts. Hutchinson, who was runner up to Chick Evans in the national open with 288, had scored a 69 on the last round, and was tied with George Sargent, former national champion, for the lead with 287. Then Simpson came in with a large gallery and barely failed of the same figure, as did Barnes. The spectators rushed on the field to find that Hagen was within two par fours of the title, all of the other contestants having fallen by the wayside.

Hagen stepped to the seventeenth tee, knowing that he had to make two fours to win. He coolly drove 275 yards straight down the hilly fairway and pitched to the far side of the blind green. His thirty-foot putt was dead and he made the required score. On the eighteenth tee Hagen took his cleek and drove 200 yards straight for the pin over the tricky swales and up hill, stopping thirty yards short of the pin. His approach was a trifle over-hit, but his third shot was within eighteen inches of the hole, and he made the second necessary four for the title.

Hagen's Score for the 72 Holes, with Par for the Course.

Par, out	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	6	36
Hagen, out—Round 1	4	5	5	3	5	3	4	3	6	38
Round 2	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	34
Round 3	5	5	4	3	5	2	4	3	6	37
Par, in	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	36
Hagen, in—										
Round 1	2	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	3	34—70
Round 2	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	38—74—144
Round 3	4	3	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	36—72—216
Round 4	3	3	3	5	4	6	4	4	4	36—70—286

TO ROW AT BAYONNE TODAY.

Thirty-five Entries for People's Regatta on Newark Bay.

With thirty-five entries, which include some of the best oarsmen in this section, fine rowing competition is almost certain to be seen in the People's Regatta to be rowed this afternoon on Newark Bay under the auspices of the Bayonne Rowing Association. The Newark Bay course has been heretofore unexploited by oarsmen, but is said to be one of the fastest in the country. The entry list is as follows:

Junior Four-oared Gig.—First Bohemian B. C.; Bow, L. Tuman; 2, Frank Sedivka; 3, Frank Snizek; stroke, Frank Vojacek; coxswain, St. Necar. Nautilus B. C., (Bensonhurst, L. I.): Bow, P. N. Corinko; 2, J. E. McCready; 3, T. Carvell; stroke, F. F. Gaab; coxswain, J. F. Bishop.

Junior Double Gig.—Nonparell R. C.: Bow, John Shea; stroke, William Shea. Friendship B. C.: Bow, H. J. Mainardy; stroke, S. J. McCready. Bayonne R. A.: Bow, Frederick A. Mackenzie; stroke, J. Edward Ryan, Jr.

Junior Single Gig.—Lone Star B. C., Sam Segal; Union B. C., William Macdonald; Bayonne R. A., Joseph H. Boylan; Metropolitan R. C., George Zoeller.

Senior Single Shell.—Vesper B. C., (Philadelphia,) John B. Kelly; Metropolitan B. C., Henry Heller.

Intermediate Eight-oared Shell.—St. Alphonsus B. C., (Boston): Bow, J. Flanagan; 2, F. M. Herilhy; 3, J. B. Cleary; 4, W. Blanchard; 5, T. J. Walsh; 6, Bart McGowan; 7, Stanley West; stroke, R. J. Cogan; coxswain, J. Troy. Nautilus B. C., (Bensonhurst, L. I.): Bow, W. Prior; 2, F. W. Corinko; 3, A. R. Doughty; 4, W. D. Duryea; 5, H. E. Matz; 6, J. E. McCready; 7, J. Cavell; stroke, F. F. Gaab; coxswain, J. B. Bishop. New York A. C., crew not named.

Senior Four-oared Barge.—St. Alphonsus B. C. (Boston): Bow, H. K. Blackman; 2, T. Sullivan; 3, Dr. J. B. Keenan; stroke, J. E. Doherty; coxswain, C. Troy. Active B. C.: Bow, D. Andras; 2, George Young; 3, Charles Eichols; stroke, J. Praxamarer; coxswain, F. G. Foulk; Bayonne R. A.: Bow, Frank Johnson; 2, George Templeton; 3, Edward Shoreman; stroke, K. M. Reed; coxswain, F. A. Mackenzie; Woodcliff B. C.: Bow, H. Grouming; 2, E. A. Thygeson; 3, G. D. Ford; stroke, A. Grostel; coxswain, R. Sturcke.

Intermediate Single Gig.—Nonparell R. C., name not given; Hudson County R. and C. Association (Bayonne): Frank Keorkle; Metropolitan R. C., George Machenbach.

HARLEM Y. C. RACES TODAY.

Sailing and Power Craft to Start in Run Over Long Course.

The starts in the annual races of the Harlem Yacht Club over the long course from Execution Light to Stratford Shoal Light and return will be made this afternoon, and some of the express cruisers may finish the run to-night, though it is doubtful whether any of the other boats will complete the race before Sunday. The contest will be for both sailing and power craft, the express cruisers starting at 2 o'clock, the sailing vessels of all classes an hour later, and the cruisers making their start at 4 o'clock.

Sailing vessels are divided into three classes for this race, Class A being yachts sailing under the rating rule, Class B for yawls on handicaps fixed by the committee, and Class C for yachts enrolled in the handicap class and sailing in one division with differentials. The committee in charge of the races is made up of Edwin H. Tucker, Fred W. Goeller, and Philip J. Fox.

LEONARD DEFEATS AZEVEDO

Californian No Match for Harlem Boxer in Saratoga Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—In a fast ten-round bout here tonight Benny Leonard made a chopping block of Joe Azevedo of California. The New Yorker was far too clever for his opponent, who displayed proficiency rather in fighting than in boxing. The Westerner was boring in all the time, and took many a hard uppercut to get a chance at Leonard's jaw, but the New Yorker was too wily for him, and when he saw he was in danger rushed into a clinch. In the first few rounds he frequently sent Azevedo's head back with straight lefts, and at times used a hard right to the nose with effect. Leonard also received a cut on the nasal organ, but there was little real damage done on either side.

A ten-round go between Darkey Griffin and Micky Dunn furnished plenty of excitement for the spectators. The honors were about even. The negro was very fast for the first few rounds, but frequent punches in the stomach slowed him up. Joe Mooney and Pat Danbey put up a merry six-round contest, with honors even.

In the absence of Joe Humphreys, who wired he was unavoidably detained in New York, Eary Fay of Schenectady officiated.

PROMISING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Jeanette to Meet Kearns at Washington Park Sports Club.

The most promising Saturday night bouts staged in this city since the start of warm weather are down for decision this evening. Four clubs will give shows, and at three of them the most important contests will be between heavyweights.

At the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn the two feature bouts will be between big men. In the main bout the veteran negro heavyweight, Joe Jeanette, will oppose Soldier Jack Kearns. Jeanette is attempting a comeback, and seems to have started in the right manner, for since re-entering the ring he has won two bouts. In the other ten-round bout the principals will be George Ashe of Philadelphia and Johnny Howard, the Bayonne boxer.

The other bouts scheduled for this evening are:

Fairmont A. C.—Sailor Grande vs. Charlie Shands; Kayo Eggers vs. Milton Biler. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Joe Borrell vs. Frank Carbone. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Chick Simler vs. Sailor Donohue. Ten rounds.

WESTERN MEET ON TODAY.

Sports at San Diego Will Be Tryouts for National Title Contest.

Athletes from west of the Rocky Mountains will meet at San Diego, Cal., this afternoon in the Far Western track and field championships, and upon the performances in this event the selection of Pacific Coast men to compete in the national championships at Newark on Sept. 9 depends largely. Clubs in five associations of the U. S. will be represented in the games today, which have been officially designated as tryouts for the national senior title contests. The associations are the Pacific Northwest, Pacific, Southern Pacific, Inter-Mountain, and Rocky Mountain.

T. Morris Dunne of Portland, Ore., and John Elliott of San Francisco, members of the National Championship Committee, have been named by F. W. Rubien, chairman, to select the men who, in their opinion, should be brought to Newark. They will be expected to wire their selections within twenty-four hours after the games.

The games at San Diego are expected to produce some fine performances, and perhaps some hitherto unknown stars. In a letter received by Mr. Rubien from Mr. Dunne, a member of the Multnomah A. C., it was stated that Johnson of Spokane has made a record of 23 feet 6 inches in the running broad jump and that Clyde of Seattle has a mark of 4.19 for the mile.

YACHT HANDICAPS FIXED.

About 100 Craft Entered in Stamford Y. C. Races Today.

The Stamford Yacht Club will hold its annual races this afternoon, and the entries promise a fleet of about 100 craft if the weather continues favorable. Several of the New York Yacht Club fifties, forties, and thirties have entered for the races, and will make their first appearance on Sound waters since the N. Y. Y. C. cruise, and resume their battle for the trophies which come to the winner of the series of Sound races in the different classes.

There will be an unusually large representation of the handicap division boats and a full fleet of the Stamford one-designers, which have been furnishing excellent sport thus far this season. Allowances for the yachts in the handicap divisions have been announced by Charles P. Tower, the official handicapper, as follows:

First Division.—Aleda, scratch; Anita, 1 per cent.; Pontiac, ½; Carolina, 2; Duchess, ½; Arvia and Virginia, ½ each; Wasaka, 6½; Senora, 7½, and Sachem II., 8.

Second Division.—Sally IX., scratch; Veda, 1 per cent.; Mignon, 1½; Nadia, 2½; Red Wing, 3; Clare, 4½; Mediator, 5; Kenmuir, 5½; Ninfee and Santana, 6 each; Ariel, 8; Coot, 8½.

Third Division.—Natoma, scratch; Wag, 1 per cent.; Twinkle, 1½; Robin Hood III., 2½; Acadian, 3½, and Firefly, 6½.

Fourth Division.—Ogeemah, scratch; Lolita and Kum On, 2 each; Chile, 6, and Frances, 10.

FEAT OF WOMAN SWIMMER.

Miss Lee Sets New Distance Record in Thames River.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Miss Eileen Lee, who swam 36¼ miles in the Thames River today in 10 hours and 17 minutes, is said to have established a new world's record in long distance swimming for women.

Miss Lee started at Teddington Lock and swam to Wapping and then back to Kew Bridge. She finished in excellent physical condition.

Kiefer Wins Michigan Tennis Title.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Daniel Kiefer, Jr., of Cincinnati won the tennis championship of Michigan in men's singles here today. He defeated Nick Garcia, a local Filipino player, in one of the hardest fought matches of the tournament, 2—6, 6—0, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1. Mrs. W. A. Ellis of Chicago won the State championship in women's singles, defeating Mrs. E. L. Thirlby of Traverse City, Mich., 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Baker Not to Run for N. Y. A. C.

Homer Baker, former international half-mile champion, has changed his mind again and will not represent the New York A. C. in the senior championships of the Metropolitan A. A. U. headquarters asking that he be nominated as representing no club.

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'THE GUILTY MAN' IS GOOD MELODRAMA

Interesting Play at the Astor a Repetition of 'Common Clay' and 'Madame X.'

MADE FROM A FRENCH NOVEL

Handsome Production Includes Able Work by Irene Fenwick, Emily Ann Wellman, and Lowell Sherman.

THE GUILTY MAN.— A drama, in four acts, by Ruth Helen Davis and Charles Klein, based on a French novel by Francois Coppee. At the Astor.

Rosalie	Pinna Nesbit
Marie Forgeat	Emily Ann Wellman
Claude Lescuyer	Lowell Sherman
M. Lescuyer	Clarence Handyside
Dr. Berlier	William Devereux
Claudine Forgeat	Irene Fenwick
Jacques Ristac	Paul Doucet
Flambon	Alphonz Ethier
Gaston Marceau	Gareth Hughes
Jean Michaud	Sam Edwards
Gendarme	Frederick Sumner
Loran	Walter Fenner
Clerk	Stuart Robson
Chief of Police	Martin Alsop
Heloise Lescuyer	Thais Lawton
Counsel for the Defense	Leonard Mudie
Presiding Judge	Ernest Cossart
Foreman of the Jury	William Malcomb

A new play with an old idea came to town last evening when "The Guilty Man" was presented here for the first time at the Astor. This is a melodrama which Ruth Helen Davis fashioned some years ago from Coppée's "Le Coupable" and which went through the more experienced hands of the late Charles Klein before it was finally deemed ready for production here. Then came a year of waiting, a few trial performances in the outlying districts, and at last its première on Broadway.

Here we have a somewhat overworked but always interesting story retold to enforce an even more familiar thesis—that when the nameless child of an outcast mother is driven to crime, the renegade father is the guilty man. It is retold in a play that holds the attention absorbed for four acts, thanks in no small degree to the elaborate production which makes good use of such able players as Irene Fenwick, Emily Ann Wellman, and Lowell Sherman.

We have had it all before. We had it in "Madame X" and we had it only last season in "Common Clay." For that matter, we had it only last week in "The Silent Witness," which, however much embarrassment it may cause, simply must be recognized as a poor relation of "The Guilty Man." For the new play at the Astor is one of those built on a criminal trial wherein the prisoner at the bar turns out to be a long lost child, preferably illegitimate, of some dignitary of the court, preferably the prosecuting attorney.

In "The Guilty Man," the one on trial for murder is the natural daughter of the prosecuting attorney; in "The Silent Witness" it is his son. In "Madame X," the woman on trial for murder turned out to be the mother of the boyish lawyer assigned to her defense. In "Common Clay," as you surely recall, the poor girl in the witness box was suddenly recognized by the heckling lawyer on the other side as an illegitimate child of his own.

Of all these plays, that celebrated dramatic critic, George M. Cohan, made no end of fun when he staged a trial scene, (subtly given in rhyming couplets,) wherein everybody—judge, prisoner, witnesses and all—were found to be long lost members of one family, and mutinous memories of that lyrical and affecting reconciliation kept arising last night to distract the attention. However, Miss Davis need fear no charge of imitativeness, for her play goes back of all of these to Coppée. It was not new even with him.

Thus is the stuff of tragedy wrenched into the forms of melodrama and prepared, while the playwright is about it, for a happy ending. In this version of the story, the father's obvious share in the guilt is needlessly stressed and the burden of rubbing it in rather weights down an otherwise stately and impressive courtroom scene.

The father's guilt is unconscionably elaborated in the first act, too, where the French doctor expounds at great length a point of view which may still seem a bit radical to the Frenchman, but which to the American audience quite goes without saying. The French point of view, however, is well preserved throughout, and something of the effect of a direct translation is created from time to time by the uncolloquial formality of the dialogue.

The production is handsome, the cast a good one at nearly all its points, the performance generally well managed. Much credit is due to B. Iden Payne for his painstaking work as the producer, but he will have to explain that rather sumptuous Latin Quarter apartment of the first act and the dangerously comic scramble of the rough-and-tumble fight which comes near the end of the second act and partly dissipates its fine store of accumulated expense. And he should not permit Lowell Sherman to bring down the third act curtain in so Masonic—John Masonic—a manner.

The unusual care expended on the production is illustrated in the elaborate precision with which the lapse of eighteen years is indicated in the dress and appearance and manner of the people in the play. Of the four players who must mark this change, none do it more skillfully than Lowell Sherman, whose performance, save for the occasional excesses of the sort already indicated, is excellent throughout. Then Irene Fenwick is altogether charming, convincing, and pathetic as the girl, and Emily Ann Wellman does well, particularly in the piteous scenes of the first and third acts.

Gareth Hughes does what he can as a youthful artist from the Quarter, but he is painfully handicapped by the copybook stateliness of the lines assigned to him. Sam Edwards is good as a shifty old lecher, Paul Doucet as a panicky servant, and Martin Alsop as the Chief of Police. William Devereux as the doctor is a great hindrance.

Last evening, after the third act, in response to many calls for Miss Wellman, (which all seemed to come from admirers in the gallery,) Miss Davis appeared in the proscenium box and thanked every one concerned—not forgetting the late M. Coppée. The program had forgotten him entirely.

NOVELTY IN CIVIC CONCERT.

Excerpt from Gallico's Opera "Harlekin"—Mary Jordan Soloist.

The Civic Orchestral Society began its seventh week at Madison Square Garden last night with its concert, for which the program comprised Wagner's version of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture, Glazounow's Suite, "Scenes de Ballet," Tschaikowsky's "Italian Capriccio," the introduction to Act III. of Paolo Gallico's opera, "Harlekin," heard for the first time; Massenet's "Evening Under the Trees" from the "Scenes Alsaciennes" Suite, and Strauss's waltz, "Voices of the Spring."

Mary Jordan, contralto, the soloist, sang an aria from Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah."

Glazounow's suite is characteristic ballet music, which could be danced to, and is very attractive at a concert of this type. The "Pas d'Action" number is especially effective, and Mr. Rothwell did it splendidly, as was also the case with the "Danse Orientale," where the proper color is strikingly secured in the rhythm and the unusual intervals.

Miss Jordan is a singer well known here in the field of oratorio and church work, and who appeared with the Century Opera Company, again emphasized that her voice is of fine quality and very well developed over its range, but that her acquired sense of style and musical values lags something behind her natural gifts. The operatic excerpt by Mr. Gallico, performed in concert without any hint of its meaning but that it "depicts a night of restless sleep, interspersed by fantastic and dreary dreams," loses significance by being taken out of its context and leaves judgment on its merits with no tangible basis to start from. As presented last night, it did not seem very striking.

STUDIES MALARIA CARRIERS.

Rockefeller Foundation Is Conducting Experiments in Two States.

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has announced that it is conducting two sets of experiments to determine how effectively malaria may be controlled in a temperate climate under conditions prevailing in typical farming communities of the Southern States.

The first of these experiments, to test the practicability of malaria control by destroying the carrier and freeing them of the parasites, is being carried on in Bolivar, Miss., under the direction of the Mississippi Department of Health. The field force and microscopists have been receiving their technical training in the laboratory of Tulane University Medical School.

To test the practicability of malaria control by a combination of relief measures, another set of experiments is being conducted in Arkansas in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service. In neither case will the experiments include the extermination of mosquitos by major drainage operations.

Although the control of malaria is relatively simple in theory, as a practical undertaking it has been found extremely difficult. The present experiments will determine the future development of the board's work in this field.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1916.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty years ago today (Aug. 19, 1896,) THE NEW YORK TIMES made its first appearance under the present ownership, control and management. At that time less than 17,000 copies met the demand that then existed. The present net paid average daily sale of THE NEW YORK TIMES exceeds 340,000. This remarkable growth we are pleased to believe is due to a strict and sincere adherence to the principles announced in the publisher's salutatory, which is here reproduced and reaffirmed:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To undertake the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its great history for right doing, and to attempt to keep bright the lustre which HENRY J. RAYMOND and GEORGE JONES have given it, is an extraordinary task. But if a sincere desire to conduct a high-standard newspaper, clean, dignified, and trustworthy, requires for success honesty, watchfulness, earnestness, industry, and practical knowledge applied with common sense, I entertain the hope that I can succeed and maintain the high estimate that thoughtful, pure-minded people have ever had of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It will be my earnest aim that THE NEW YORK TIMES give the news, all the news, in concise and attractive form, in language that is permissible in good society, and give it as early, if not earlier, than it can be learned through any other reliable medium; to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved; to make of the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES a forum for the consideration of all questions of public importance, and to that end to invite intelligent discussion from all shades of opinion.

There will be no radical changes in the personnel of the present efficient staff. MR. CHARLES R. MILLER, who has so ably for many years presided over the editorial page, will continue to be the editor; nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished THE NEW YORK TIMES as a nonpartisan newspaper—unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

New York City, Aug. 18, 1896.

1896—1916.

THE NEW YORK TIMES RECORD.

Growth of Circulation and Advertising Space in Twenty Years.

	Circulation. No. Copies.	Advertising. Agate Lines.
1896, Oct.	19,838	2,374,238
1897, "	23,370	2,371,377
1898, "	25,726	2,433,193
1899, "	76,260	3,378,750
1900, "	82,106	3,078,620
1901, "	102,472	4,357,205
1902, "	105,416	5,501,779
1903, "	106,386	5,207,964
1904, "	118,786	5,228,480
1905, "	120,710	5,953,322
1906, "	131,140	6,033,457
1907, "	143,460	6,304,298
1908, "	172,880	5,807,332
1909, "	184,317	7,194,703
1910, "	191,981	7,550,650
*1911, "	197,375	8,130,425
*1912, "	236,668	8,844,806
*1913, "	253,340	9,327,369
*1914, "	292,388	9,164,927
*1915, "	330,542	9,602,562
*1916, Aug. 17	342,273	†10,700,000

*No Returns and No Unsold Papers.
†Estimate for year.

WE NEED THE ISLANDS.

The Swedish newspaper correspondent who found Danes in Copenhagen who feared that the United States might take the Danish West Indies by force, if the sale is not speedily consummated, doubtless could have found a great many more who fear that our Senate will fail to ratify the treaty while the price remains as high as $25,000,000. A "political situation" has obviously been worked up in Denmark over the proposed sale, but it is a fair prediction that all opposition on that side of the ocean will quickly disappear once the price is agreed to.

The price is too high, as we have said from the first, as every Senator knows, if the islands are to be regarded only as so much productive or unproductive land for their industrial and commercial potentiality. But the argument that we might have obtained them years ago for one-fifth of the present price is easily answered. We did not get them. The only thing to be considered now is whether or not we want them. There seem to be no two answers to this question. We need them because of their position. We want more naval bases and more fortified posts on the route to the Panama Canal. We do not want the islands to become the property of any other European Power. The price is high, and it might be trimmed a little. But we must not let slip this opportunity to possess St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix.

A JUSTIFIED VETO.

There is a military scandal behind the clause in the Army Appropriation bill exempting retired officers of the army from discipline under the Articles of War. The retention of this clause has compelled President WILSON to veto the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. Obviously, so long as retired army officers receive pay and retain their rank and status they cannot be relieved from discipline. The President's expression of doubt that any large number of retired officers favor the provision is amply justified by facts. Mr. HAY of Virginia, lately appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, is the author of the clause which has caused the veto of the Appropriation bill and will postpone all the measures of army extension unless a new bill is passed without delay. Mr. HAY doubtless had a controlling personal reason for forcing the unwise and unconstitutional provision upon Congress. The President's veto will be approved throughout the country.

But the delay in military reorganization which the veto will necessitate is serious. The appropriations amount to $267,000,000. Provision must be made to carry forward the work of preparing for national defense, and it is inconceivable that Mr. HAY and his associates will be permitted further to hamper that work.

THE PRESIDENT REPRESENTS THE PUBLIC.

There will be general disappointment and regret if the President decides not to make public the appeals and arguments he has addressed to the railroad Presidents and managers and to the men of the brotherhoods. The proceeding before him is not an arbitration, it is hardly a hearing. It is a conference. Mr. WILSON'S rôle is that of a friend of both parties, but above all that, more important than all that, he represents the public. The interest of the public in the matter is immensely greater than that of either the railroads or the brotherhoods. It seems to us that the President's talks to the managers and the men should be made public.

Mr. WILSON has no private relation to the dispute. It is not an official relation. It is in the interest of the whole people, an interest that would suffer incalculable injury from an interruption of railroad service, that he is using his influence to secure a peaceful adjustment of the difference. If he succeeds it will not so much matter, but if his effort should fail the public certainly would be most desirous to know what arguments and persuasions he used, in order that it might be in a position to place justly the responsibility for failure. We hope the President will give the public the benefit of the knowledge to which it certainly seems to be entitled.

THE MILITIA MISTAKE.

Some acute students of the new military law have discovered that one of its sections provides for compulsory service in time of war. The section is numbered 79 and it relates to the formation, after the National Guard and its enlisted reserve shall be brought into the service of the United States in time of war, of one reserve battalion for each regiment, battery of field artillery, and company of coast artillery from which men may be withdrawn to fill vacancies. It further provides that, in case there is a deficiency of volunteers, a sufficient number of the unorganized militia is to be drafted into service. The unorganized militia comprises all able-bodied citizens of the States between the ages of 18 and 45 years. The Des Moines Register says:

In view of this dexterous bit of lawmaking, it seems high time that the militarist journals of the country cease their attacks upon the volunteer system. We no longer have the volunteer system. Compulsory service has been established, apparently without any one knowing anything about it.

The Stivers law passed by the last Legislature in this State authorizes the Governor to draft into service the members of the unorganized militia whenever it is necessary to fill vacancies in the National Guard. Therefore compulsory military service under certain conditions assuredly exists in this country. But the conditions are not right. The Federal Government, through the War Department, should have sole control of all the military forces of the United States.

The idea of Federal payment of the militia of the States is an old Republican idea adopted by Mr. HAY of Virginia for the purpose, as it seemed, of defeating the plan originally favored by the Administration to establish a Federal force of citizen soldiers to reinforce the regular army. Circumstances have enabled the President to put this plan of an imperfectly federalized militia to the test. Although a large part of the men called into service on the Mexican frontier are performing their tasks like patriotic citizens, with a clear recognition of the duty of a soldier to obey and not to question orders, there has been enough discontent to justify the belief that a change of the law, so far as it relates to the militia, will be necessary. Even the militiamen who are soldiering without complaining are dissatisfied. Very few of them enlisted for such service. Misunderstanding of the law that was passed by the last Congress, largely under the influence of a powerful National Guard lobby, is general.

It is seen now that the lobby actually represented not the body of the National Guard but only the strongly political elements of that organization. Federalization was a purely political device. Its evil side is already apparent. Moreover, the response to the summons of the President in some of the States has been discouraging. States whose militia officers were prominent in the lobby are not making a creditable showing. It would not be just to belittle the work of the guardsmen who have bravely taken up their new and onerous tasks. A large proportion of these men are the kind we should have and would be sure to get in a real Federal force of citizen soldiers. If we are to have compulsory service in any form in this country it should be service for the Federal Government without political interference in the States. The States have a right to maintain militia as a home guard, and the President is empowered by the Constitution to call upon that militia, in times of peril, to quell insurrection and repel invasion. But when military extension became an imperative necessity, a great mistake was made in the attempt to constitute the State militia a part of the national army. The mistake must be corrected sooner or later. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the Republicans will not be inclined to correct it.

THE RAILWAY PROSPECT.

It is necessary to exercise still a little patience before all the rough spots in the railway situation are ironed out. The backwardness of the railways regarding the President's proposal is not unlike the backwardness of the trainmen regarding the railways' proposal to them. The men wanted something surer than a hypothesis, and held out for it. The railways also want something upon which they can rely, and they hardly seem to appreciate that they are getting it. The President speaks for the people, and commits them to the proposal which he urges. No protest is heard. It is impossible to misinterpret the meaning of the silence. The people wish the trainmen's conditions of working to be improved, and through the President are directing it to be done, at their expense so far as is right, according to future decision. All the rest is matter of detail.

It will be necessary for the President to work in the forms of law. The Interstate Commerce Commission must be applied to, and perhaps Congress. The President can make his application either to reward or to punish. He can either ask for influence to bring the railways to the position he recommends, or he can reward them for their acquiescence in the same manner. The people in accepting the President as their spokesman are practically the arbitrators, and are giving their mandate for the award. They have learned by experience that they cannot expect from the railways service not paid for. The railways have no funds of their own. All the money the railways receive is from the people, either in funds from investors or in payment of rates and fares. If the funds received will not pay fair wages, and will not provide the facilities the people require, they must pay more.

In a sense the people are on a strike against the railways, and are beginning to see that they are on a strike against themselves. By withholding their funds from railway investments the people are reducing the facilities the railways are able to provide, and thereby are limiting the profits of trade. The railways are so straitened that billions of their securities are in default, and the conditions of the workmen are such as the people's spokesman thinks ought to be bettered. There is nothing malicious about the railways' procedure. They do not underpay their men from preference. They are using their funds according to their best discretion, and under the strict rules of the public inspectors of their accounts. The railways cannot make bricks without straw. Commerce cannot get its railways and the trainmen cannot get their wages unless the railways are provided with the funds.

It is time for the public to stop its strike against the railways, and put the proper pressure upon the officials who have brought the railway situation to a condition requiring the intervention of the President, upon behalf of the people, who had failed of themselves to understand whither railway affairs were drifting. Later on, perhaps there will be a new perception that the drift is toward Government ownership. The people are entitled to that also, if they wish it. But they should not deceive themselves. The Government no more has funds of its own than the railways, and works to less advantage than the railways.

Under Government ownership rates and wages will be rather more for the same service, or the service will be less for the same money. There is no precedent for Government railways administered as cheaply and as efficiently as our privately owned companies. In Canada, where conditions are most nearly like our own, the situation is more acute than here, and American advice has been asked to assist the Government in deciding what to do with the publicly owned and operated railways, which are a burden to the Treasury. When the President puts the question of wages of the trainmen up to the people and finds no sign of disapproval, he opens a larger question. The people have a right to their wish, but they should not deceive themselves about the fact that they are being committed to pay the bills for what they order.

IF HUGHES HAD STAYED HOME.

The idea that a candidate must necessarily make a stumping trip is of modern growth, in fact of quite recent origin. It is not always a good thing. If the candidate has strong convictions and is full of his subject, if he earnestly desires to lay his case before the people and has a good case to lay before them, the time of the campaign is all too short for him and he should seize every moment and every convenient place to preach his gospel; it will make votes for him, even if he antagonizes other votes, and it will make more votes than it antagonizes. If this is not the case, he will make no votes; and if he has really nothing to say, he will actually repel those votes which would have gone to him until he revealed himself.

Suppose Justice HUGHES had followed the example of MCKINLEY, CLEVELAND, and HARRISON, instead of BRYAN, PARKER, ROOSEVELT, and TAFT, and had stayed home. It is not easy now to restore the picture of him as the popular imagination conceived him two months ago, but with a little effort it can be done. He was remembered as a strong man in the Governorship of New York, as a man of ideas and principles and convictions; too many, some people thought, rather than too few. His telegram of acceptance gave the idea that during his years on the bench he had been filling with silent indignation over policies that he thought were endangering his country, and that he welcomed his release so that he could pour out his fiery scorn, could sound a trumpet that would wake the people to revolt, could electrify his audience of a hundred millions, and create a great campaign.

Now, suppose he had stayed at Bridgehampton from then until election. No doubt his silence would have mystified and angered many voters; there would have been a constant demand that he speak out. It will be remembered that MCKINLEY suffered a good deal of denunciation for his silence in 1896. But the Hughes of the popular imagination would not have been destroyed; there would have been nothing to prove that he was the strong man, the man of ideas, whom he was imagined to be, but there would have been nothing to disprove it. No matter how much party orators might have inveighed against him as a masked candidate, a man of mystery, the confidence of his own party would not have been disturbed. Even those who assailed him would have had an uncomfortable feeling that there was something menacing and terrible in this silence. Those who supported him would have believed it; they would have had warrant, for they could point to the Hughes of 1908 for proof that he was strong in character, high in motive, and fearless in grappling with great problems. Whatever happened, they would not in three short weeks have been reduced to stammering and apology and discomfort; they would not have been saying miserably, "Oh, "but wait; he hasn't struck his gait "yet; give him time." And President WILSON would not have had occasion to make that blistering comment on the character of Mr. HUGHES'S campaign—that silent but terrific comment that he delivered when, having made all his preparations for an active fight on the stump, he changed them after watching Mr. HUGHES'S performance for two weeks, and decided that it was not necessary and he would stay home.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Carelessness at Railroad Grade Crossings.

In the course of some remarks on this page about railroad grade crossings, a few days ago, we said that nearly all the fatal accidents at such crossings were due to reckless or thoughtless drivers of automobiles. Four women and one man were killed at a crossing in Elyria, Ohio, on the 16th, when the automobile in which they were returning from a picnic was struck and smashed by the New York Central's fast through express train known as the Twentieth Century Limited. All of the victims were more than 50 years old, and the driver (husband of one of the women) was 68. Surely he had arrived at the age of discretion. His view of the track, we are told, was obscured by freight cars standing on a siding, and he did not hear the approaching express.

But it was his duty, of course, to "stop, look, listen." Probably there was an elevated sign at the crossing that urged him to do so. He neither listened nor stopped, and on account of his carelessness his wife and himself and three of their friends lost their lives. In such events there is an obvious lesson.

Carelessness has killed many where drivers were not checked by closed gates, but sometimes the reckless are not restrained when passage is forbidden by such obstacles. We find in a report of the Long Island Railroad Company that more than sixty lowered gates at crossings on its lines have been broken down this year by automobiles. On one occasion a driver demanded that the gates be raised, and, when the guard refused to do this, ran against them, broke them down, and passed through, narrowly avoiding collision and death, for a train almost grazed his wheels.

There should be an abundance of signboard warnings, with gates where guards can be stationed. But all the precautions which may be taken by railroad companies will not save those who do not "stop, look, listen," who ignore the painted words, or who even break down the bars placed to assure their safety.

Paralysis Problems Not Solved.

Mysteries associated with the epidemic of infantile paralysis have not, thus far, been solved at the conference in Washington attended by health officers representing thirty-eight States. Dr. EMERSON, Surgeon FROST, and others who have had much experience in the treatment of the disease set forth the conclusions which they reached, but the sum of all the testimony is that little or nothing about the manner of transmission or the cause of the malady is known. Some think it is contagious; others find no evidence in support of this. And no one has found out how, if it be contagious, it is carried from one person to another. The weight of evidence is against transmission by insects. Dr. FROST asserts that more than 75 per cent. of the cases cannot be traced to association or direct contact with victims of the disease.

All agree, however, in saying that every case should be reported promptly to the authorities and carefully isolated; also that the movement of carriers of infantile paralysis, or the germs of it, from one part of the country to another should be prevented. But how is it to be ascertained that a person not yet ill is a carrier?

It is because practically nothing is known about transmission or cause, and for the additional reason that so many patients who escape death are cripples for the remainder of their lives, that the disease is so greatly feared. We hope that the conferring health officers or the committees appointed will make recommendations as to the treatment which may prevent permanent crippling. It is much to be desired that a statement as to methods should be obtained from certain orthopaedic surgeons qualified to make it, and that this statement should be brought to the attention of all physicians and surgeons.

No More Rail Accidents.

It is even better news for riders on the rail than for railway companies that a method has been found for reducing the breakages of rails to one in 142,000. In 1912 fifty-two passengers were killed and 1,065 injured through broken rail accidents. Last year six persons were killed and 527 injured in that way. That is near the minimum, which shortly will be reduced practically to nothing. The damages to material are the principal losses to the railways through rail accidents, since it is not practicable to estimate the damage to reputation in dollars. Railways have expended on this account as much as a half million dollars in a single year.

In the fifteen years beginning with this century the companies have lost through rail accidents alone over four million dollars, and there seemed no end. The breakages have been traced to defects of manufacture, not to the speed and weight of trains, as had been thought. The remedy, therefore, is neither slower nor lighter trains, but greater care in the rolling process. The blooms are to be reheated, and the interior stresses which cause the transverse fissures can be removed. That is the discovery of Dr. DUDLEY, the expert of the New York Central Railroad, which has called a meeting of makers and users of rails to consider the new process. Presumably it is something like the annealing which converts brittle cast iron into malleable iron, a metal which is much more tough and homogeneous than the original metal. Glass also is annealed and made much less fragile.

FOR A PUBLIC DEFENDER.

Importance of That Office Shown by the Stielow Case.

New York, Aug. 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contention of the opponents of the Public Defender idea that it is impossible for an innocent man to be convicted of a crime because of the "safeguards" afforded by our laws has been completely demolished by the facts developed in the case of Charles F. Stielow. Stielow, the victim of a "third degree" confession, convicted of murder, sentenced to die, four times in the shadow of the electric chair, snatched from the jaws of death at the last moment by the confession of the actual criminal, affords a striking example of the possibilities of judicial murder. This case serves to illustrate the need for a Public Defender.

The Public Defender theory contemplates that the State should be as vigilant to prevent injustice to the innocent as to punish the guilty. The distinction between rich and poor malefactors would disappear were this office established. The "presumption of innocence" would mean exactly that. The accused should have the same facilities and resources for his defense as are afforded to the prosecution.

Stielow owes his life solely to the persistent and unselfish efforts of a group of private individuals who volunteered to champion his cause. While the result achieved is a triumph of innocence over manufactured guilt, it is a sad commentary on our system of jurisprudence that the State was so powerless and inefficient to prevent the wrong committed by it. A Public Defender would be charged with the duty and responsibility of adequately protecting the accused, thus making it unnecessary for one to be dependent upon the charity or interest of volunteers.

It appears from the press that the efforts to free Stielow were characterized by the Governor, to whom a petition for commutation was presented, as a "travesty on justice." The splendid fight to save an innocent man did not justify this comment in the light of recent events. It might better be applied to the sad spectacle of the utter hopelessness of the accused against the juggernaut of prosecution—of the complete collapse of the fundamental "safeguards" vouchsafed to life and liberty.

From the beginning of time, the world plea has been for justice. Yet, because of that strange irony which has run through all the ages, man has been compelled to struggle for this beneficent right. Now, there comes an antidote in the form of a public defense, which gives to every one, regardless of race, creed, or purse, an actual "equality before the law." It means the democracy of justice.

The Public Defender idea has stood the test of time and experience. It is justified by historical precedent and present-day successful demonstration in various American communities. It means efficiency and economy in the administration of the criminal law. Both society and the individual would be benefited. We have much to learn from European civilizations despite the boasted perfection of our judicial system to prevent miscarriages of justice.

If public prosecution be deemed fundamental to safeguard society, a Public Defender becomes a national necessity.

MAYER C. GOLDMAN.

THE CRY OF FRANCE

(A Rhapsody)

By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE

Rumbling, rumbling, the flaming guns
Shook the blurred night-sky
As the rain-gusts swept
The ruined square before
The majesty of Rheims,
Whose shattered towers loomed
In piteous beauty dim—
Ghosts of the glory of old France.
"And what of France tonight?" I cried,
Turning for answer to the dripping clouds:
And then I saw
The shadowy statue of the Maid
Upon her horse of bronze
Rise wrathful, splendid in the mist
Till horse and rider hid all else.
She held her banner up,
And lifted, too, her face,
Terrible and beautiful.
I heard her long loud cry:

I am France,
Begirt with fire,
The foe in front,
My falchion bare,
My tongue a lightning lance,
My voice the thunder
As my sworded sons advance,
Fierce-eyed and elate
To stand the brunt,
With trampling feet
To smite and stamp into the mire
The brutes that tear my breast,
Whose foul paws desecrate,
Whose teeth are fanged with pest.
Hunt them, my sons, a-howling to their lair,
Rending their jaws asunder!

I am France,
France of the sacred soil.
Out of it sprang my warrior-men
Full-armed to strike.
Soil, whence my great cathedrals grew,
Whence town and forest trees rose alike
Mid sun and rain and dew,
Yea, ev'ry mountain, field, and fen
Calls to me again, again.
Voices of corn and wine and oil,
Fruit of our sweat and toil.
Soil, from the breath of your body came
Our hearts of flame.
Out of your sinews we've squeezed the gold,
We've won the steel
To forge our bayonets, our long great guns
For shattering the hosting of the Huns.
Soil plowed deep with shot and shell,
You shall not shelter the foes of France,
You must be free of the cloven foot,
And so when my long brigades of braves
Sweep in their hurricane advance
Upon the million war-dogs of the foe,
Soil that has borne and fed us,
Give them only graves!

I am France,
Whose bursts of song
To the world belong.
Now shouted at the cannon's mouth ablaze
Is my "Marseillaise."
By the red waves of La Meuse,
Rifle and mitrailleuse
Whistle an iron rain
To my refrain:
"Sons of my soil, arise ye;
Our day of glory's here."
Oh, artist children, come,
Not the lyre but the drum,
Not the pencil but the spear,
Not the chisel but the sword,
Not the dream but the charge
For your motherland
To victory's goal.
Pictures of horror draw
In dramas of hot action spent,
Writ with an iron claw
In mud and blood of the trenches blent,
Till drenched with foeman's gore ye stand
In fierce imaginings fulfilled,
Victors, immaculate of soul.

I am France.
Forward my lilies, forward my tricolor!
Raise them and send them on before,
Upstanding lilies of my olden might
That led the charge in many a fight.
Roses of blood from each drop ye shed
Shall glorify my dead.
Yea, ev'ry blood-gout from a fallen foe
Shall in my morning sunrise glow,
And the red and white and blue
Shall be the banner of the true.
Under its glorious folds outflying
Have we not coined our souls
In golden faith and love
That bretherhood instills—
Love which embraces all
Who for our right shall serve or fight or fall.
Faith which, minted to the rattle of the drum,
Shall move the hills.

I am France.
Four million bearded sires and sons
Have swarmed unto the summons of the guns,
Women and girls by door and gate
To stanch, to bind or to bury wait.
And, oh! my four hundred thousand boys,
Ye darling firstlings of my heart:
Cannon and gun-machine your toys
And bursting bombs your games of ball,
Forward, divinely browed with youth,
Fear not to fall.
Show them nor truce nor boyish ruth
In battling 'gainst the wrong.
On to the sports the young gods played
When earthquakes sang earth's cradle song.
Your mother calls you while she moans, alas!
To see you bleed.
But, as ye love your mother, smile and pass
To your graves at need.

I am France,
France of the free,
Mother of Liberty,
My back to the mountain wall.
Let my guns resound
Till the mountains reel,
And ev'ry puppy, ev'ry aged hound
That from their royal kennels barks
Shall writhe beneath our storm of steel.
Welcome their hordes
To glut our swords.
Sweep forth, my sons,
And falter not.
Until our soil has soaked their gore,
And they shall lie arot,
Beyond our ramparts hurled,
Beyond the portals of our land,
So if again God sets their hearts to beat
They may rise up not beasts but men,
Not the vain tools of savage emperors
Athirst for power and drunk with lust for blood;
Men who may rise where freedom's eagle soars,
And where the sacred truths are understood,
And know that God still rules the world,
And France is France.
Then, be there peace, God,
Not till then.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.

THE BALKAN OFFENSIVE.

Effects on Turkey's Future of Allies' Success.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the reported increasing activities in the Balkans, which in all probability presage the long-expected allied offensive in that theatre of the war, a brief consideration of the part that the Near East played in the outbreak of the great war and the probable effect of the success of the proposed offensive upon the other fronts and the warring nations would be timely.

The cardinal purpose of the great war is to determine definitely the much controverted question as to which of the warring groups shall direct the destiny of the Near East, or, speaking in more specific terms, it may be stated that Turkey was the principal cause as she will be the principal prize of the war. For over two decades German diplomacy methodically and boisterously schemed and labored to assure for Germany commercial and political preponderance in Turkey at the expense of the long-established and recognized spheres of influence and interests of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Young Turks blamed bitterly "the premeditated antagonistic manoeuvre" of the Triple Entente for the disastrous defeat of Turkey in the Balkans in 1913, and threw themselves unreservedly into the arms of Germany.

William seized this unique opportunity and with unwonted audacity set himself to the task of pushing forward his long cherished design in the East. He bluntly assumed the rôle of spokesman for the Young Turks, increased the ramifications of his consular and spy systems in the Turkish Empire and beyond, extorted from the submissive Committee of Union all sorts of commercial, industrial and mining concessions and contracts, and overreached himself by sending to Constantinople a military mission for the training of the Turkish Army.

The Triple Entente, profoundly moved by the German course and fully realizing the seriousness of the menace that a German-ruled Turkey would spell for their possessions and world positions, interposed and asserted their conventional right to be consulted with reference to the internal administration of Turkey. Germany thus balked and blocked in her most ambitious venture, grew violently sullen, marked time, and in the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand found sufficient excuse to burst forth at the throats of her opponents. Then cruelly impeded by Belgium in her triumphant march to Paris, her eastern frontiers threatened by the Muscovite hosts, her outside channels of communication tightly shut off by the unexpected entry of Great Britain in the fray, undismayed and vehemently she turned to Constantinople and forced a clique of irresponsible upstarts into the "gambling fraternity." Germany made good her pretension by opening an unobstructed route from Berlin to Bagdad. The German arms turned into reality the design of the German diplomacy, which has been the most substantial achievement of Germany in the entire war.

Germany is now fighting to secure recognition for this part of her success, and thus make herself the permanent master of territories more than three times as extensive as Continental Germany. If given this opportunity and recognition by the Entente, she would gladly evacuate all the enemy territories she now occupies, and would even rid herself of her overseas colonies, which heretofore have proved unprofitable ventures. But for the Entente to tolerate Germany at the Golden Horn would be placing the safety of their national existence at the mercy of an aggressive and unruly military system, whose avowed purpose is to impose its will upon the rest of the world. Germany at Constantinople would convert the Black Sea into a German lake and would reach out to the Asiatic and African possessions of the Entente Powers.

The great war will continue, therefore, until Germany surrenders to the Entente Allies the determination of all questions pertaining to the Near East—Turkey and the Balkans. And the easiest and quickest way of achieving this end would be by severing Constantinople from the reach of the German arms. Now that all the German resources are engaged in the east and the west, the allied forces will strike their deadliest blow at the most vital artery of the German colossus. A hatchet swung over the Enos-Media line would make Turkey like a fowl with its head chopped off. She will make some desperate and aimless somersaults, but without the flow of the sustaining gold and munitions from Berlin she will lay prostrate at the feet of the Entente. Then Bulgaria will either surrender or throw in her lot with that of the Entente; Talaat and Enver will quit, and a Turkish Ministry, headed by Tewfik Pasha, former Ambassador at London, or some other Old Turk with known Entente inclinations, will be formed.

The elimination of Turkey and Bulgaria, without taking into account the probable entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Entente, will release a minimum of 1,000,000 allied bayonets. Austria will be subjected to a formidable attack from the south, as she is from the east and the west. She will shout for help. Germany, confronted with this uncomfortable situation, will invite the sympathetic attention of Austria and Turkey to her difficult and precarious position, and will advise them to exercise their judgment and do the best they can. There will, no doubt, be threats, remonstrances, recriminations, and squalls among the losing partners. William will explain the reasons for his failure by repeating the old tale of the unexpected resistance of Belgium, the entry of Great Britain in the contest, and the defection and subsequent alignment of Italy, none of which contingencies the German General Staff had calculated in the preparation of the plan of invasion. Austria and Turkey must be satisfied with this explanation. To the list of these most serious unexpected developments William will add the poor showing of the Austrian Army, the fizzle of the holy war campaign premised by Enver, and will serenely go before the German people and ask for a verdict.

Thus deserted and helpless, the new Turkish Ministry will make ardent protestations of friendship for the Entente Powers, will appeal to their sense of generosity, and will heap all the blame for the Turkish part in the war on the heads of Talaat, Enver & Co. In all probability they will hang or shoot a few of them. But these manifestations of repentance, be they spontaneous or calculated, will not deter the allied statesmanship from pursuing the logical course. The Entente will not argue. They will curtly inform the Turks that, in view of the anarchical conditions now obtaining throughout Turkey, it would be to the best interest of every one concerned that the Turkish territories should be occupied by the Entente forces, and that the case of Turkey will be considered at the forthcoming peace congress.

The deliberations of the peace congress will bring out three principal facts: First, that the Turkish rule from its beginning to this date has been incompetent, incorrigible, oppressive to the Moslem, and unspeakably brutal to the non-Moslem; second, that the Turk has no valid title to the lands which he has so long occupied, because he has created no improvements, he has done absolutely nothing for the well-being of those in his custody, that he has uniformly behaved as an irresponsible trespasser, and that his record offers no hope for any improvement in the future; third, that the sufferance of the Turkish rule for over 150 years has become possible not by the ability and fitness of the Turk, but because of the disagreements among the great powers as to the disposition of the territories in his custody, and that in view of the complete understanding that now happily exists on the subject among the said powers, there is no longer international raison d'être for a Turkish State.

A STUDENT OF TURKISH HISTORY.

A MYTHICAL SWORD.

Frederick the Great's Sympathy for the Colonies in Doubt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent article in your paper, written by Mr. Pelzotto, he referred to the statement of Judge Nippert that Frederick the Great had felt deep sympathy for the American colonies in their struggle for independence and that he had also sent Washington a sword with an inscription in praise of his generalship. Mr. Pelzotto, as well as Judge Nippert, seems to think this was a fact. The truth is Frederick did not send a sword with an inscription of any kind; further, he never sent a sword or anything else. It is not strange that either of these gentlemen believed this story, which has been current for sixty years or more, and which has been generally believed. But the whole thing is a myth.

In The Century Magazine, Volume 41, in the number for April, 1891, there was an article entitled "Washington and Frederick, the Story of a Mythical Sword," written more than twenty-five years ago by the late Moncure D. Conway, a diligent, painstaking, and accurate writer of Colonial and Revolutionary Virginia history. It shows that Frederick the Great never presented a sword or anything else to Washington, the whole story being a historical myth. As to his deep sympathy, Mr. Conway says: "As far as any testimony could be derived from the voluminous works of Frederick and the many anecdotes concerning him, he was little interested in Washington. * * * and I cannot find that Frederick ever mentioned Washington's name but once. In his memoirs, 'From the Peace of Hurbertsburg to the Partition of Poland,' (Holcroft, Vol. 4, Page 175,) Frederick says: 'General Washington, who was called at London the Chief of the Rebels, gained at the commencement of hostilities some advantages over the royalists who were assembled near Boston.' That is all that appears from the oldest General in the world concerning the greatest."

WILLIAM S. LUDLOW.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15, 1916.

A Paralysis Hypothesis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest the various editorial comments on the infantile paralysis epidemic in and around New York City. It is apparent, however, that no one has given any thought to the possibility of this disease being spread through unclean, disease-laden feathers in pillows and mattresses. It is claimed by eminent medical authorities that sterilization of infected feathers is impossible, because the germs get inside the quills of the feathers. While it is not generally known, it is nevertheless a fact that over one-half of the bedding sold today contains second-hand material. There is a law in this State, and in many other, requiring the proper stenciling of all bedding that contains second-hand material—with a statement to the effect that the contents of each piece are all or partly second-hand. There is, however, absolutely no appropriation to enforce this law. Something should be done about this. What are the Board of Health requirements relative to the feather pillows and bedding used by paralysis victims?

C. H. NORWOOD.

New York, Aug. 16, 1916.

From Lithuanian Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our readers speaking the English language have written to us asking that we should express for them their highest thanks to you for publishing the sympathetic article "Lithuania Swept by War Six Times" in your paper of Aug. 13, 1916. Therefore kindly accept the deepest sympathy and the most hearty thanks from 9,000 readers of our weekly paper, Vienybe Lietuvninku.

PIUS NORKUL,
Editor of Vienybe Lietuvninku.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1916.

Current History in New Zealand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a subscriber to THE TIMES Current History Magazine from its commencement. Your magazine is everywhere much appreciated here and I have recommended it to all my reading friends, as I think it the very best publication on the subject. You have been fortunate in having secured the very best writers of every country interested. The photographs are in themselves well worth the money, if one only wished to make a collection.

JOHN KENNERDINE.

Auckland, New Zealand, July 5, 1916.

TIMES CELEBRATES AN ANNIVERSARY

Twenty Years of the Present Control and Management Completed Yesterday.

1,200 PAY THEIR RESPECTS

All Departments Join in Felicitations to the Publisher and Present Tokens of Esteem.

The staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES celebrated yesterday the completion of twenty years of control and management of the paper by the present publisher and controlling owner, Adolph S. Ochs, of which the day was the anniversary, and it was made an occasion of general felicitation and congratulation. Numbering in all more than 1,200 persons, the members of THE TIMES staff were received by Mr. Ochs in his office in The Times Annex from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. To their greetings were added those of a large number of Mr. Ochs's newspaper colleagues and intimate friends, from whom came a steady stream of letters and telegrams in the course of the day.

The members of each department of THE NEW YORK TIMES in turn went up to Mr. Ochs's office to tender him individually their congratulations. The first to do so were from the Publisher's office, and they were followed by the members of the business, auditing, and advertising departments; staffs of THE ANNALIST, THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, and THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW; members of the circulation, editorial, Sunday, news, and press departments; the compositors, stereotypers, pressmen, mailers, paperhandlers; the janitors' keepers, engineers of the building, and employés of the restaurant. Mr. Ochs was assisted in the reception by Charles R. Miller, George McAneny, Louis Wiley, and Charles H. Grasty of the executive staff of THE TIMES.

From the office of the publisher, the members of THE TIMES staff passed out into the Assembly Hall, where were exhibited a large album, presented to Mr. Ochs by the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a silver service given to him by members of the editorial and business departments, and a loving cup which was the gift of the mechanical departments.

A Souvenir from 1,200.

The album, in full leather binding, with silver tipped corners, was prepared by the Gorham Company. It contained a hundred heavy cardboard illuminated pages, with hand-embossed margins of black, olive green, and gold. On the outside cover of the album was a silver plate, inscribed:

1896-1916.
Adolph S. Ochs.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the first page was inscribed this greeting:

To Adolph S. Ochs:

On this twentieth anniversary of the day when you became the directing mind of THE TIMES, those who, early and late, have been associated with you in the labors that have made THE NEW YORK TIMES a great newspaper, join in the assurance of their loyal good-will, their esteem, and their affection. Your guiding and inspiring example, the ideals of public duty and private conduct to which you have been faithful, your genius for the newspaper calling, your clear sense of right and justice, have commanded their confidence and their admiration.

They rejoice in the triumphs that have crowned your work, and they bespeak for you long years of health and happiness and the distinction of yet greater achievements in assuring for THE TIMES a position of unconquerable supremacy.

Aug. 18, 1916.

In addition to the autographs of the 1,200 employés of THE NEW YORK TIMES, arranged by departments and showing the length of service, the album contained among other things three photographs of Mr. Ochs. One was taken at the time he entered the metropolitan newspaper field, the second was taken some ten years later, and the third was a recent likeness. A cartoon also of Mr. Ochs was included which showed him sitting beside a birthday cake, with twenty candles, while the spirit of THE TIMES, represented as a cherub, stood to one side of the central figure and offered good wishes and congratulations.

Letters from Mr. Ochs's associates, and other messages of felicitation, including those from the European correspondents of THE TIMES, were inserted in the album. It also contained pictures of the buildings occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES, facsimile reproductions of the issue of the paper on the day Mr. Ochs acquired control of it, and the issue of yesterday, and similar facsimiles of all the publications of THE NEW YORK TIMES, together with advertising and circulation records.

Times Chapel Congratulations.

Among the letters from Mr. Ochs's friends, associates, and former members of THE TIMES staff were inserted in the album these resolutions:

THE NEW YORK TIMES CHAPEL.

Whereas, The eighteenth day of August, 1916, marks the twentieth anniversary of the assumption by Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of the management and control of THE NEW YORK TIMES, during which period the quality and influence of the publication have so advanced that today it ranks among the foremost newspapers of the world; and

Whereas, During all these years the publisher has been in accord with the principles of Typographical Union No. 6, and of the International Typographical Union; and

Whereas, The success of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs and the continued growth of THE NEW YORK TIMES have brought added strength and influence to THE TIMES Chapel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Chapel, in regular meeting assembled, extend to Mr. Ochs its sincere greetings and hearty congratulations upon his achievement in raising THE NEW YORK TIMES to its present pre-eminence; be it further

Resolved, That the members of THE TIMES Chapel join in expressing their appreciation of his sympathy with union principles and the cordial cooperation which has continued uninterruptedly through all these years; and be it further

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions become part of the minutes of this meeting, and that a copy be presented to Mr. Adolph S. Ochs.

(Signed) C. D. Drake, Edward H. Edwards, Thomas L. Carroll, Committee; H. Clark Pierce, Chairman; Victor Diaz, Secretary.

The silver service presented to Mr. Ochs by the members of the editorial and business departments was made by Tiffany & Co., and included a large tray and seven pieces, on each of which was Mr. Ochs's monogram. In the centre of the tray was this inscription:

Presented
to
Adolph S. Ochs
by
His Associates
of
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
1896—August 18—1916.

The loving cup, designed by the Gorham Company and presented to Mr. Ochs by the mechanical departments, on one side bore this inscription:

To
Adolph S. Ochs
from
The Mechanical Departments
of
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On the reverse side was inscribed a list of these departments, including the composing, stereotyping, press, and mail rooms, the rotogravure, pictorial, building, and electrical departments, and the machinists. Below this list were the dates 1896—August 18—1916.

Associated Press Felicitations.

In addition to the many telegrams from individuals, Mr. Ochs received from the Board of Directors of The Associated Press, of which he is a member, this message of greeting:

Aug. 18, 1916.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher The New York Times:

As your fellow-members of the Board of Directors of The Associated Press, we offer you our felicitations on the twentieth anniversary of your accession to control of THE NEW YORK TIMES. You have done a very notable thing. With a keen sense of the responsibilities attaching to the editorial office, you fixed high standards and have worthily won great success. We wish you continued and increasing prosperity.

FRANK B. NOYES, Washington Star.
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Chicago Daily News.
W. L. MCLEAN, Philadelphia Bulletin.
CLARK HOWELL, Atlanta Constitution.
W. C. WEISS, Duluth Herald.
V. S. MCCLATCHY, Sacramento Bee.
CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK, Hartford Courant.
CHARLES A. ROOK, Pittsburgh Dispatch.
W. H. COWLES, Spokane Spokesman-Review.
R. M. JOHNSTON, Houston Post.
W. Y. MORGAN, Hutchinson News.
D. E. TOWN, Louisville Herald.
ELBERT H. BAKER, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STRAW RIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Young People at Mount Washington Are Guests of Edgarton Warburton.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 18.—The young set at the Mount Washington enjoyed an old fashioned straw ride today as guests of Edgarton Warburton, grandson of Mrs. John Wanamaker. Mounted on a hay wagon, the party of forty left for the picnic grounds, ten miles distant. An exciting act was performed by Mr. Warburton when Miss Ethel Forsythe of Brooklyn fell from a tree into the Ammonissic River.

The picnicers included the Misses Mary Field, Mary Fahnestock, Dorothy Hamilton, Winifred and Eleanor Croft, Emily Chapin, May Mackrell, Ethel Forsythe, Grace and Rose Luke, Florence and Helen Church; also Edgarton Warburton, William Peterson, Reginald Church, Gustave de Bustamante, Cabot J. Morse, Jr., Richard Robinson, and J. M. Hopkins, Jr.

Frank A. Munsey and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rushmore motored to Crawford Notch today from the Profile.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith of the Profile cottage colony gave a small card party on Monday for a few friends.

Mr. and Mrs. David P. Kimball of Cottage 3, the Profile, have been joined by Mrs. David M. Little of Salem, Mass.

The Profile House this week has had many smart motor parties this week, and among those motoring there for the view have been Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hunnewell, General and Mrs. Francis H. Appleton, Blair Frazer and party, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Wanamaker, and Mrs. Barclay Warburton from Mount Washington.

The Waumbek at Jefferson is having one event after another in putting matches, and Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox was the winner of the women's prize at Mrs. Thomas Dimond's party on the west lawn. Mrs. Louis K. Liggett was also hostess at a party, and many others will be given within a fortnight. The Waumbek is very gay this season and has most of its old patrons returning, including J. Wray Cleveland and S. R. L. Cleveland, who came up from New York this week to play golf.

Miss Nina Rhoades, who is entertaining a house party at her cottage, motored her guests to the Mount Washington at Bretton Woods for luncheon today.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Symmes, Jr., and their children are at the Profile House for the season. Mrs. George Slade and party are at the Profile House for a short stay coming from New York. Senator and Mrs. Le Baron B. Colt of Bristol, R. I., have joined the August colony, D. S. Ilker of New York has joined his family here.

WILLS INNESS PAINTINGS.

Mrs. C. K. Inness Leaves Them to Her Granddaughter.

The will of Mrs. Catherine K. Inness, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, leaves a number of works of art, which had been presented to her by her brother-in-law, George Inness, Jr., the artist, to her granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth Berkley Kuschke of 801 West End Avenue. Mrs. Kuschke also receives $6,000 in cash.

Mrs. Sadie K. Whitaker, wife of Supreme Court Justice Whitaker, a daughter of Mrs. Inness, receives the residuary estate of considerable value. Joseph Inness, a son, receives $12,000.

Gift for Man Who Is Losing Sight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from A. G. W. for the aid of Dennis Cunningham, 60 years old, who is losing his sight.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today for Europe and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—James Adams, R. M. Atwater, Mrs. A. J. C. Breckenridge, J. H. Brittain, Miss Mary Burke, Miss Bertha Burke, Mrs. G. R. Coulthard, H. Cunliffe-Owen, Colby Dodge, Miss Agnes Duff, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, John S. Harrold, the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, S. E. Elkin, Mrs. M. E. Haynes, W. H. Hutchinson, A. M. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Jones, H. F. Keating, L. S. Lewitt, Mrs. K. Lowry, Miss Merle Lowry, R. D. McDonald, George Gordon Moore, C. G. Nilson, Carl Phillip, Miss Madeline Powell, J. C. Richards, Miss Hilah Reeder, the Rev. T. J. Stanley, Ralph B. Shaw, P. C. Speers, Mrs. George O. Starr, J. Allen Swanson, Mrs. F. E. Thomas, F. P. Warfield, J. M. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. West, Mrs. A. Yorke, Miss Mignon Yorke, and Miss Gertrude V. Woodman.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—J. G. C. Cottier, Arthur D. Hough, J. R. Isler, Paul Joseph, Henry D. Lewett, Dr. Lloyd W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Laurent, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. A. L. MacIntyre, A. W. Newman, Captain Walter G. Ross, Dr. George K. Rhoades, Kimberly Stuart, A. P. W. de Vlaw, Senor F. Stasts, S. M. Cavert, Miss Rose Martin, M. Wilde, Leon Mallet, Miss Anna Feller.

TUSCANIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool.)—Miss Margaret Bailey, Dr. Harold Bates, Mrs. Margaret Beyden, W. B. Clelland, W. Connelly, R. E. Cropley, A. H. Cuthill, Dr. W. H. Darling, A. L. Davidson, Mrs. G. Dunston, Miss Gretchen Dunston, Mrs. R. R. Foster, John N. McCunn, Mrs. Mary Sharp, Mrs. W. Turnbull, James Walker, F. J. Widlake.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Gothenburg on the Stockholm were:

N. B. Acheson, David Goodman, Carl S. Hagberg, Mrs. Albertina Kenny, Fritz Hallberg, Andrew Hansonrson, Miss Marguerite Leslie, Mrs. Aina Lindgren, G. A. Netzler, K. A. Anderson, G. Anderson, Miss Hilda Abiin, Otto Hall, Miss Ruth Palmer, Miss Esther Palmer, F. Paulson, John R. Johnson, Miss Eugenie Johnson, Rudolf Edman.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

Sets for the Library

At a discount worth while DURING AUGUST

We have been preparing for months for this SALE of STANDARD AUTHORS, having due regard to paper, print and binding, according to price and edition. Most of the STANDARD WRITERS are here included, giving a wide selection.

The Binding of these SETS has been carefully selected, and has been done by our own Binder, all handwork, no machine work.

Also

A number of Choice Sets purchased from PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

BRENTANO'S
5th Av. and 27th St., New York

NEWPORT COLONISTS DANCE AT MIRAMAR

Dr. and Mrs. Alex. Hamilton Rice Entertain After Mrs. Oelrichs's Dinner Party.

LIGHT EFFECTS ON GROUNDS

Gov. and Mrs. Beeckman Give a Luncheon for Men in Tennis Tourney—Garden Club Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice gave a dance at their residence, Miramar, tonight, which was one of the big entertainments this Summer. Prior to the dance Dr. and Mrs. Rice were guests of honor of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who had eighty-six guests for dinner and music.

The grounds of Miramar were illuminated with spotlights and other effects directed upon the rock off the estate, which later will be reached by a bridge from Miramar. Among the guests were Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. Charles A. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Benkard.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frances A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. William B. Caperton, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Dewees Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Heeren, Mrs. Roland Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. Charles D. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Le Baron L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Johnson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Paddelford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, 2d, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and many others.

Mrs. E. C. Potter of Westchester is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York, are guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt of Washington are visiting Mrs. Robert S. Hitt.

James A. Blair, Jr., of New York, is guest of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes of Boston are visiting Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frank D. Berrien.

Mrs. Frank Bishop of New York is visiting Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Katherine G. Knight entertained a dinner company at the Naval Station tonight, their guests being Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. P. Fechteler, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Commander and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelesang, Mrs. Vogelgesang, Mrs. William L. Pryor, Gilbert Philrkield, and Captain William J. Maxwell.

Dinners were given tonight by James K. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Commander and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, and Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, who entertained for Lieut. Commander William D. Leahy, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Leahy.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained a luncheon company on board the yacht Narada today for Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman gave a luncheon at Land's End today for the gentlemen engaged in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino.

Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren were luncheon hosts.

Mrs. Welles, wife of Captain Roger Welles, U. S. N., Commander of the U. S. S. Oklahoma, is visiting Miss Martha A. Codman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, who are at Bateman's, were visitors today.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul of Philadelphia the dinner intended in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills of Philadelphia for Saturday evening has been canceled. Mrs. Paul is suffering from blood poisoning.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves and Captain William S. Sims, U. S. N., boarded the ships of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet today at Fort Pond Bay to lecture to the civilians making the Platsburg naval cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker are here on the steam yacht Nirvana with Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Heenen, and John W. Wanamaker, Jr.

PINNED UNDER HIS AUTO.

Police and Firemen Work for Three Hours to Release Hanan.

Members of the Fire Department, police reserves from Long Island City, and a street railway wrecking crew worked for three hours last night before they rescued John Hanan, 40 years old, an undertaker of 439 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, from beneath the wreckage of his automobile on the Queensborough Bridge Plaza. A surgeon from St. John's Hospital found that the only injuries he had suffered were cuts on his legs below the knees. Traffic on the bridge was tied up all through the work of rescue.

Hanan, who was driving with his wife and two children, attempted to pass between an elevated railroad pillar and a trolley car on the Long Island Plaza of the bridge. The space was too narrow, and the car was crushed. Mrs. Hanan and the children escaped injury, but the man was pinned beneath the wreckage. His hurts were not serious.

Lieut. Fridge Wed to Miss Randel.

Announcement was made yesterday of the wedding of Lieutenant Benjamin F. Fridge of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and of late attached to the Flushing Hospital, and Miss Sue E. Randel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Randel of Douglaston, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Bentley, pastor of Zion's Episcopal Church, Douglaston, on last Tuesday. After a short visit at the home of Dr. Fridge's parents at Ellisville, Miss., the couple will go to the Philippine Islands, where they will make their home.

Librarian Marries His Assistant.

The marriage of George F. Winchester, Librarian at the Danforth Memorial Free Public Library, Paterson, N. J., and Miss Millie Chadwick, the Assistant Librarian, was held yesterday in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Miss Helen Biddle of Jersey City was the bride's only attendant. Mr. and Mrs. Winchester will live at 167 Fair Street, Paterson.

BERLIN PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS JOSEPH

City Is Decorated to Commemorate Emperor's 86th Birthday—Archduke Congratulates.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary was celebrated here today on a large scale in military and diplomatic circles. The celebration began with a service in St. Hedwig's Church at noon, which was attended by the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic corps and many Austro-Hungarian officers stationed here.

The Germans attending the service were headed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Minister of the Interior. Others present were the Turkish Ambassador, Hakki Pasha, and Bulgarian Minister Rizow. The neutrals attending were American Ambassador James W. Gerard and the American naval and military attachés and the Swedish and Chinese diplomatic corps.

The city of Berlin, as well as many other cities and towns throughout the German Empire, is gay with flags and bunting. The German press is warm in its expressions of congratulations on the Emperor's eighty-sixth birthday. Many papers extol the aged monarch's virtues, praying that the Austrian Emperor may be spared to see his own country and the world return to the blessings of peace.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the Austrian army, today sent this message to Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of his birthday:

"Your Majesty: We celebrate your birthday amid the thunder of guns and in the midst of a struggle against those enemies who still cling to the hope that they will succeed by force of numbers. Their day of disillusionment will come. Our forces can never be conquered."

Emperor Francis Joseph in reply sent this message:

"Imbued with the knowledge of their own strength and by the consciousness of the firm union with their allies in this severe time, the forces of Austria-Hungary stand against an enemy whose encircling assaults will be broken on our unfailing fortitude and determination for decisive successes. With a prayer for God's assistance and with a heart full of thanks I greet my heroic forces."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has presented his autographed photograph to Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, says a dispatch from Vienna.

NEW APPRENTICE LAW.

Typographical Union Lets Subordinate Bodies Regulate Wages.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—The welfare of the apprentice was considered today at the Convention of the International Typographical Union. The delegates concurred unanimously in the report of the Committee on Apprentices. Included in the report was a uniform wage contract for apprentices, which, together with the report, will be printed and submitted to subordinate unions.

The legislation defines the rights and obligations of apprentices, but leaves the wage scales and the work to be taught in the five years of apprenticeship to the individual unions.

The Law Committee in a report today favored the retention of the six-day working week. The proposition had been made to allow local unions to legislate for themselves on the question of the six-day or seven-day schedule. The Law Committee reported unfavorably on the proposed change, and its action was upheld by a vote of 181 to 65.

NO 20-CENT GASOLINE.

Standard Oil Man Says That Figure Is Ridiculously Low.

Cuts in the price of gasoline of from one to two cents a gallon have been made recently at many points in the United States, and there are reports that the downward tendency having set in, other declines are to follow. Nothing definite or confirmatory on this point could be obtained yesterday, however. The reason for the break in the high price of gasoline stimulated the production of crude oil until the market began to drag. A representative of the Standard Oil Company yesterday said that the report that the wholesale price of gasoline in New York had dropped three points within a week was without foundation. The price was still twenty-three cents wholesale, he said. A report that twenty-cent gasoline was near at hand he characterized as ridiculous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—G. C. Todd, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, met the Federal Trade Commission today and listened to some of the information it has collected to report to Congress on the causes for the rise in the price of gasoline. The Department of Justice has kept an eye on the companies into which the old Standard Oil Company was dissolved under the Supreme Court decree several years ago, but never has discovered evidence to show that the decree has been violated. Mr. Todd tonight declined to discuss the value of the evidence collected by the Trade Commission, but it was learned that so far the Department of Justice had not determined whether there is new information in Government hands sufficient to warrant proceedings.

SYDNEY KAHN KILLED IN RACE

Columbia Student, Heir to Fortune, Had Been Riding as a Jockey.

Sidney "Haggerty," who, riding in a race as a jockey, was killed on Thursday when his horse fell at the fair grounds in Flemington, N. J., was Sydney Kahn, a Columbia student and heir to more than $500,000. He was the only child of Solomon Kahn of 850 Park Avenue, a wealthy member of the firm of Kahn Brothers, dealers in metals, of 785 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

The boy would have been 20 years old today and took up riding because of his love for horses. A week ago he won the broad jump on his own mount at the Stampede, at the Sheepshead Speedway, riding under the name of "Haggerty." On his return home his parents tried to persuade him to give up riding, but he said he had agreed to ride at the Flemington track and did not wish to break his word. That would have been his last professional engagement, for he purposed rejoining his class at Columbia in the Fall.

When the accident occurred he was riding Stay-a-way in the half-mile event. His horse, F. O. B., and Kahn's line piled up while rounding the turn at the first quarter. The boy was thrown under the other horses and suffered a fractured skull. He died before he could be taken to a hospital.

Boy Drowned in Margate City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Russell Venson, 10-year-old son of John Venson of 3,610 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf today at the foot of Washington Avenue in Margate City. The boy was bathing with his father and several companions, who were unable to save him. The body was not recovered.

Tourists for Panama and Havana

Among the passengers booked to sail today for Panama and South American ports on the Calamares are:

Hubert Merryweather, A. D. Rich, Mrs. E. Butcher, Dr. A. C. Bush, Dr. and Mrs. Potter, H. Bovett, B. R. B. Townsend, Charles Manson, Mrs. Margaret Stafford, Mrs. Emily Wheat, Miss Alice M. Tower, Miss Clara L. Tower, M. J. Munson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tiegel, Miss Ethel B. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, Misses Sarah, Estelle, and Mercedes Phillips, and Solomon, Arthur, and Charles Phillips, Jr.; the Rev. J. H. McLean, Miss Ethelyn Hunt, Charles Mitchell,

MEXICO, (Havana)—G. Forrest, R. E. Brown, Luis Borras, Luis Borras, Jr., Adam Gray, Dr. Daniel Draper, Miss Harriet Draper, Edward Wells, Miss Emily Davidson.

WORK 2 HOURS TO FREE MAN

Pinned in Auto Wreckage, Hannon Puffs Cigarettes During Rescue.

A squad of men from the Fire Department worked for two hours last night before they could free John Hannon, an undertaker of 479 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, from the wreckage of his automobile. The accident happened at North Jane Street and Hunter Avenue, where the tracks of the New York & Queens City Railway run under the elevated structure. Hannon, with his wife and two children in the automobile, was crossing the tracks when a car from the Fifty-ninth Street Ferry struck his machine and he was caught between the car and the elevated pillar.

More than a thousand persons watched the firemen work, while Hannon, smoking cigarettes, directed them. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that no bones had been broken, though both legs were badly bruised.

Dr. John M. Eager Dies in Naples

NAPLES, Italy, Aug. 18.—Dr. John M. Eager of the American Sanitary Office here died last night.

Dr. Eager was born in New York State in 1864. Early in life he moved to Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1887 and was appointed to the United States Public Health Service as Assistant Surgeon July 1, 1892. He was commissioned a surgeon Feb. 9, 1909, and assigned to the office of the American Consulate in Naples on Aug. 4, 1912.

Edward Canfield.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Edward Canfield, General Superintendent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, died today at his home in this city. He was appointed to his late position during January, 1895, after being Chief Engineer in charge of construction work for several years. Mr. Canfield had many years' experience as a railroad engineer and started as division engineer of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. During 1879-80 he was assistant engineer on the Buffalo division of the Erie Railroad. In 1880-82 he was connected with the Buffalo and Rochester division of that line and then joined the staff of the Ontario and Western.

Harry C. Disston.

LANSDALE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Harry C. Disston, 49 years old, died at his home in Oak Park, north of here yesterday. He was a son of the late Samuel Disston, who was a brother to Henry Disston, founder of the Disston saw firm. Mr. Disston was an extensive traveler, having gone around the world four times. He was a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia; Lulu Temple, Columbia Club, Philadelphia Yacht Club, Cedar Park Driving Club, and the Whitmarsh Country Club. He is survived by his wife, his mother, Mrs. Samuel Disston; two sisters, Janet and Edna Disston, and a brother, S. Horace Disston.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, one of the oldest members of the Yale Corporation, died today from an illness with which he was attacked while attending the Congregational Summer conference at the Isles of Shoals. He was hurried to a hospital here from Star Island, but his death occurred before an operation could be performed. Dr. Anderson was pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury, Conn. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and Union Theological Seminary. He was President of the Connecticut Bible Society for twenty years. Dr. Anderson was 80 years old.

George Anthony Hill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—George Anthony Hill, formerly Assistant Professor of Physics at Harvard University and author of a number of textbooks on mathematics and chemistry, died suddenly at a hospital here last night following a stroke of paralysis. He was 74 years of age. Mr. Hill was born in Sherborn, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard in 1863, five years later receiving the degree of A. M. from that university. He was connected with the Faculty of Harvard from 1865 until he retired in 1901, with the exception of two years spent in Germany during 1876-78. Mr. Hill's last book, "Essentials of Physics," appeared in 1912.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMILY H. ROOF, a life-long resident of Newton, N. J., died yesterday at her home there in her seventy-seventh year.

JACOB STRUBLE, a contractor, died on Thursday at his home in Branchville, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH DICKINSON, widow of Philemon O. Dickinson, a former member of the firm of Unger Brothers of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday in Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year.

Miss ANNIE FLANAGAN, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Flanagan, died yesterday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her forty-ninth year.

Mrs. EMMA L. DEWART, wife of Hugh Dewart, general manager of the Mohican Company of this city, died on Thursday at her home in Montclair, N. J.

JOHN J. HANLEY, a retired police captain of Boston, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his sixty-seventh year.

ARTHUR SIEGEL, Secretary of the Henry W. Plant Company, manufacturers of lace curtains, died on Thursday at his home, 538 West 164th Street, in his thirty-first year.

JULES WOLFF, formerly a horse dealer in Williamsburg, died on Thursday in Aberdeen, S. D., where he was buying horses for the Allies. He was 50 years old.

WILLIAM M. DACHTERA, formerly an optician, with several stores here, died on Wednesday at his home, 236 East 165th Street, in his forty-seventh year.

MARTIN J. GIBSON, a lifelong friend of the late Sir Roger Casement, and a brother of Dr. James T. Gibson of Yonkers, is dead at his home in Ireland, in his sixty-first year. Grief over Sir Roger's execution is said to have caused his death.

WILLIAM P. MAILLER, a retired business man, is dead at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year.

RANDALL McELHONE, an employe of the Rogers Locomotive Works until he retired fifteen years ago, is dead at his home in Paterson, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Lieut. GIUSEPPE SINIGAGLIA of Como, Italy, winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1914, has been killed in the fighting on the Carso plateau.

Mrs. EMELINE WINTERS, one of the oldest members of the First Mansfield Baptist Church of Washington, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of her son in that place, in her eighty-second year.

CHARLES THOMSON, an engineer and formerly employed at the Alexander Smith Carpet Company of Yonkers, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Malone, in Yonkers.

Colonel EDWARD H. WOLFE, 81 years old, for the last eleven years Grand Inspector of the Masonic Lodge of Indiana, died at his home in Rushville, Ind., yesterday.

ROBERT BOWNE HOWLAND, an old resident of Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., died on Thursday at Bedford, N. Y. He organized and managed for many years the Howland Girls' School at Union Springs, for the founding of which his father, George Howland, the whaling merchant of New Bedford, left a considerable sum.

DANIEL EDGAR HAMMOND, a retired marine engineer, died on Wednesday at his home, 414 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. For a great many years Mr. Hammond had been in charge of the engines of private yachts, and is said to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean twenty-eight times. He was only 16 years old when he enlisted in the 165th Regiment of New York during the civil war and lost his right foot at the battle of Fort Hudson. Mr. Hammond was a member of Edward Hunting Post, G. A. R.; the Greenport Lodge of F. and A. M.; Fellow Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, the Marine Engineers' Association, and the Yacht Masters and Engineers' Association.

FRANCIS W. FURLONG, 38 years old, a civil engineer in the service of the Public Service Commission, died on Wednesday at his residence, 139 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 38 years old and was educated at Columbia University.

Mrs. META R. FIGGE, wife of Charles Figge, who was a member of the firm of Figge Brothers, meat dealers, is dead at her home, 859 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years.

FREDERICK ELLIS, a hotel proprietor at Huntington, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 340 Logan Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-ninth year.

JACOB SLOHN, 87 years old, a resident of the East New York section for sixty-five years, died at his home, 304 Pennsylvania Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Slohn was a retired merchant tailor and one of the oldest members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

DR. LEONARD A. BLUE DEAD.

Dean of New York State College of Teachers Suffered a Breakdown.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Dr. Leonard A. Blue, dean of the New York State College of Teachers, died at his home here today in less than three hours before the arrival of his brother, Dr. Robert Blue, one of Chicago's noted physicians. Dean Blue had suffered from a breakdown for more than a month.

He was regarded as one of the leading educators of the country, and had been the head of the Teachers College since the Fall of 1911. He was born in Belle Plain, Iowa, forty-seven years ago, and was graduated from Iowa Agricultural College and Cornell University. He had been honored with degrees by half a dozen universities and had been a professor in Morningside College and Johns Hopkins University.

Dean Blue took a great interest in church work.

Major Charles E. Schaide.

Major Charles E. Schaide, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Mining Company of the United States Steel Corporation, Treasurer and a Director of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, and connected with the Oliver Iron Mining Company, died yesterday. For several years he had

$2,000 FUND GIVEN FOR A SERUM HUNT

Citywide Canvass to be Made for All Persons Who Have Had Paralysis.

MEDICAL STAFF TO ASSIST

Private Citizens Start the Movement and Officials Approve Plan.

HOSPITALS TO CO-OPERATE

Deaths Stationary at Total of 32 for the Day—New Cases Increase by Four Only.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Thurs-day.	Deaths. Yester-day.	New Cases. Thurs-day.	New Cases. Yester-day.
Manhattan	10	17	39	44
Brooklyn	10	6	40	48
Bronx	3	..	10	8
Queens	9	7	32	20
Richmond	..	2	..	5
Totals	32	32	121	125

Total of deaths to date.....1,561
Total of cases to date.....6,872

A comprehensive plan has been formulated for the collection of blood from every person in the city who has had infantile paralysis, Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said yeterday.

While the Department of Health will indorse the movement and so aid the plan, private interest in the effort to save children from poliomyelitis is responsible for the actual undertaking to increase the supply of serum.

The idea originated with a man who was among the first to volunteer to give blood and who has since been in conference with Dr. Emerson and Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital. His name and the details of the plan will be made public early next week, possibly Monday, according to the Commissioner.

Citizens' Committee Raises $2,000.

This man has organized a Citizens' Committee, which has raised, it was said, $2,000 to defray expenses of the plan. The committee has obtained the names of some 700 or more persons in the city who have had poliomyelitis, and, with the Health Department's approval, will send them letters asking them to give blood. Those who are willing and able to do so will be requested to go to the Willard Parker Hospital, where Dr. Zingher will draw whatever quantity each can spare. To those who can be reached in no other way, surgeons will be sent in automobiles, the operations being performed in their homes. It is chiefly to defray the expenses of these field surgeons that the $2,000 has been raised.

Dr. Zingher and others who have been using the serum continue to be encouraged with its results, especially in the treatment of cases before they have become far advanced. Greatest good can come from the serum, they believe, when it is used in homes as soon as patients show the first symptoms of the disease, but a large quantity is needed if the treatment is to be extensive outside of the hospitals. The fact that only fourteen ounces of blood were obtained yesterday from two volunteers emphasized, in the opinion of the authorities, the need of some plan such as that proposed.

Serum Supply Small.

One of the volunteers was Mrs. Francis B. Calder of 139 East Thirtieth Street, who is 30 years old and had poliomyelitis forty-seven years ago. She gave six ounces of blood. The other was A. M. Liesegang, 20 years old, of 232 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, who had poliomyelitis twenty-seven years ago.

With the supply of the serum in the city by no means sufficient for the demand, conditions in the country surrounding New York, where hundreds of cases of infantile paralysis have occurred, are worse. Out-of-town doctors have wanted the serum for treatment of their patients and have been unable to get it. When asked yesterday how it might be obtained outside of New York City Dr. Emerson said he knew of no sure means. It had been obtained in some instances by the individual efforts of physicians and parents, he said, and he saw no way to stop it.

Some had been collected in the new laboratory at Roslyn, L. I., Dr. Emerson added, and an effort to collect it officially has been made in Newark and other places. Physicians in the vicinity of any collection centre might apply there for serum, the commissioner said, or they might themselves draw blood from persons known to them to have had poliomyelitis.

Fix School Registration Dates.

It was announced at the offices of the Department of Education yesterday that, notwithstanding the fact that the Health Department would probably not permit the schools to open before Sept. 25, pupils would be expected to report to their schools for registration and transfers on Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Dr. Emerson said he had not been consulted in this matter, but that he had no objections. His department, he added, would co-operate with the Department of Education in seeing to it that there was no crowding together of children when they reported.

Dr. Charles Krumwiede, assistant to Dr. William H. Park, Director of Laboratories for the Department of Health, with the approval of Dr. Park and Dr. Emerson, yesterday issued an appeal to the public for animals, chiefly household pets, which have recently become paralyzed.

Want Animals for Research.

The department wishes to use these animals in experimental work to determine whether they are sufferers from, and carriers of, infantile paralysis. They should be sent to the Willard Parker Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, Dr. Emerson said, or held at homes for S. P. C. A. wagons to call for them.

Experiments made in the present epidemic, the Health Commissioner said, had tended to confirm the belief that adults, themselves immune to poliomyelitis, might carry the disease to children. The investigations conducted by the Department of Health, the United States Public Health Service, and other bodies, he said, had discovered many cases in which infection could be traced only through an adult carrier. A parent might come into contact with the disease, knowingly or unknowingly, Dr. Emerson thought, and carry it home to his child by kissing or through some other communication, as by coughing or sneezing.

The Advisory Committee of the Department of Health met yesterday in Dr. Emerson's office and decided to begin a study of the conditions of the tonsils and adenoids in children suffering from poliomyelitis to determine whether the enlargement or removal of these organs bore any relation to the disease.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings announced yesterday that he had prepared a chart comparing the onset of cases with changes in the temperature, and that he had not found as much apparent relation between the two as he had expected, but that some relation undoubtedly existed.

Discoveries by Federal Doctors.

Persons suffering from hay fever and other nasal and bronchial ailments are no more susceptible to poliomyelitis, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, than others not so affected.

According to a report which could not be verified, the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service, who have been studying the epidemic, have made what they believe to be revolutionary discoveries. These, it was said, would be announced in the not distant future. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, yesterday issued the following statement in his educational campaign:

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Keep your house or apartment absolutely clean.

Go over all woodwork daily with a damp cloth.

Sweep floors only after they have been sprinkled with sawdust, old tea leaves, or bits of newspaper which have been thoroughly dampened. Never allow dry sweeping.

Screen your windows against flies.

Do not allow garbage to accumulate.

Do not allow refuse of any kind to remain in your room.

Kill all forms of vermin.

Pay special attention to bodily cleanliness. Give your children a bath every day and see that all clothing which comes in contact with the skin is clean.

Keep your children by themselves as much as possible.

Do not allow them to visit places where there may be a large gathering of children.

Do not take your children with you when you go shopping.

Do not allow your children to be kissed.

Dr. Bolduan also made public figures showing that 2,199 children of less than five years of age had died in the city of all causes during the month of July, this year. In the same month last year 1,072 children of the same group died. Of those who died this year, 627 were killed by infantile paralysis, whereas only one child died from the disease in July, 1915. Bronchitis and pneumonia caused the death of 403 children last month.

Follow-up Work Planned.

The committee appointed to conduct the follow-up work designed to insure proper orthopaedic treatment of paralyzed children after their recovery from the acute disease, yesterday announced a plan of work, including the co-operation of many of the best surgeons in the city and settlement and other philanthropic institutions. Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, is Chairman of the committee. The committee, it was announced, would establish an office at once.

Manne Peralla, Chancellor in charge of the Salvador Consulate, yesterday announced that he had received a cable from President Melendez of San Salvador denying a report published here recently that infantile paralysis was present in the republic.

The second case of infantile paralysis among the 300 orphans at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Flushing, was reported yesterday. The victim was Rose Perrigone, 7 years old, who was stricken more than a week ago and was removed last Saturday to the Queensboro Hospital. The delay in reporting the case, according to the health officials at Flushing, was due to the Bureau of Institutions of the Department of Charities.

The United States Public Health Service yesterday received word that Mount Hope, N. Y., had declared an absolute quarantine against children.

A campaign of education and prevention been carried on extensively by the Downtown Relief Bureau and Social Service Department of the Trinity Dispensary, it was announced yesterday.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

I. Ledder, 273 Broome St.
K. Margit, 231 Hudson St.
Inez Rezelchion, 83 and 85 McDougal St.
A. Declacido, 232 Hudson St.
Lewis Morciano, 145 Hudson St.
Anna Viola, 229 McDougal St.
M. Metz, 316 2d Av.
Edna Eadman, 386 E. 4th St.
Bernard Gross, 350 E. 15th St.
Irving Brownstein, 506 E. 8th St.
Daniel Block, 335 E. 23d St.
Joe Yolshina, 425 E. 12th St.
Mary Eilers, 421 W. 18th St.
Walter Dutzi, 350 West 27th St.
Ago Calgoa, 144 West 31st St.
John Bronigan, 344 West 21st St.
Daniel Lagivan, 436 West 35th St.
Lawrence McDermott, 224 West 116th St.
Pauline Geriacek, 844 3d Av.
Bessie Shinrooky, 1,457 1st Av.
Anna Mortinkowitz, 311 East 61st St.
Fred Borcon, 171 West 101st St.
George Cox, 676 10th Av.
Elise Powers, 328 West 58th St.
Frank Beatty, 144 West 62d St.
Kate Wunch, 142 West 42d Av.
Ruby Green, 430 West 52d St.
Henry Zimmerman, 109 West 102d St.
Jeremiah Allen, 2,793 8th Av.
William Reinan, 406 West 57th St.
Elizabeth Ritter, 544 West 51st St.
Harold Stiozerger, 189 East 100th St.
Rose Walter, 62 East 114th St.
Anna Nierenzer, 72 East 97th St.
Rebecca Soloti, 305 East 100th St.
Jean Burns, 200 West 146th St.
Angel Marks, 2,122 8th Av.
Valentine Kaseimont, 22 East 108th St.
Edward Brozek, 182 East 124th St.
E. Clancy, 273 West 114th St.
Helen Callahan, 128 East 114th St.
Robert Neff, 173 East 119th St.
William Kerriger, Volunteer Hospital.
Lena Compeli, 5 Carmine St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Pauline Klein, 352 East 91st St.
Arthur Costellona, 203 Bleecker St.
Ernlan Austin, 16 West 94th St.
Lena Concelli, 5 Carmine St.
John Barry, 173 Amsterdam Av.
Gladys Niemeyer, 68 West 68th St.
Mona Giaprella, 168 Thompson St.
Mary Avallone, 337 East 123d St.
John Cowlon, 241 Madison St.
Ugo Cogna, 344 West 31st St.
Nathan Marinowsky, 10 East 109th St.
Nathan Wargross, 412 East 72d St.
Elsie Cowans, 328 West 58th St.
Helen McCarthy, 1,251 Park Av.
Carl Seligman, 24 West 104th St.
Seymour Madrin, 220 West 35th St.
Bronislava Zimbriaski, 1,457 1st Av.
Avelina Del Bellis, 197 Jackson Av., Queens, (died Willard Parker Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Lena Farba, 2,062 Mapes Av.
Mary Diliano, 563 Southern Boulevard.
Lena Okum,, 656 Southern Boulevard.
Alice Wolff, 1,077 Ogden Av.
Anna Rikon, 416 East 156th St.
George Groll, 417 East 173d St.
Marcion Dolvnatzowski, 450 East 151st St.
William Miller, 964 East 167th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Evelyn Lynch, 60 Bergen St.
Eleanor Jones, 48 Prince St.
Helen Jones, 75 Pineapple St.
Vincent Clarkson, 624 Park Place.
Irwin Schautz, 10 Seeley St.
Joseph Baccari, 110 Park Av.
William Saffier, 202 Fulton St.
Joseph Sweeney, 87 Cumberland St.
Angelina Lopliato, 465 Clermont Av.
Martha Glebel, 964 Rockaway Av.
Boronia Baranowsky, 427 Osborn St.
James McInerney, 37 Furman Av.
Jacob Isenberg, 1,920 Douglas St.
Miroslan Chuda, 386 Bristol St.
Ethel Barr, 142 Blake Av.
Gustave J. Johnson, 462 Linwood St.
David Guerin, 80 Green St.
Eleanor Tummons, 231 Heywood St.
Tony Konopia, 105 Metropolitan Av.
William Baden, 677 Metropolitan Av.
Sadie Cheanowitz, 129 Moore St.
Milton Gadolowitz, 260 Seigel St.
Sarah Rabinowitz, 159 South 2d St.
Yetta Weiner, 100 South 3d St.
Leo Asher, 100 Broadway.
Charles Greenockie, 45 Franklin St.
Bella Gabowsky, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Morris Gabowsky, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Elinore Munardy, 352 Palmetto St.
Hyman Lunis, 15 Tompkins Av.
Edward Tibbets, 325 Sumpter St.
David Rozenbek, 360 Stockton St.
Joe Bora, 272 Saratoga Av.
Rudolph Bender, care of Shults, 107 St. Nicholas Av.
Rose Ehiger, 275A Reid Av.
Lillie Goldstein, 615 Marcy Av.
Arthur Greel, 95 McDougal St.
Muriel Nye, 602 Kosciusko St.
Jacob Chubin, 316 Floyd St.
Jos. Weltzer, 199 Buffalo Av.
Howard Martin, 46 Brighton Beach Rd.
Laura Hamond, 1,850 Flatbush Av.
Mary Ruggers, 423 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
Geo. Cardis, 2,735 W. 5th St.
Vincent Caroromo, 5,807 12th Av.
Helen Todd, 216 83d St.
Louisa Schneider, 1,859 78th St.
Benj. Rabinowitz, 1,948 Cropsey Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anton Konopka, 105 Metropolitan Av.
Ruth Alexander, 842 40th St.
David Katz, 242 New Jersey Av.
Lillian Johnson, 245 52d St.
Anita Goodman, 331 President St.
Lawrence Walsh, 1,809 Benson Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Elsie Fogett, 57 8th Av., Astoria.
Leo Pakarski, 28 Hopson Av., Laurel Hill.
Albert Morton, 29 Walker St., Corona.
Winifred Banbey, 89 19th St., Elmhurst.
Amana Bockhl, 1,881 Ralph St., Ridgewood.
Peter Schmitt, 1,821 Himrod St., Ridgewood.
Louise Behuke, 151 1st St., Maspeth.
Millie Schott, 310 Bayside Av., Flushing.
Helen Lynch, 72 Amity St., Flushing.
Jos. Welosky, Woodhull Av., near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
Frances Weiss, 107 11th St., College Point.
Rose Cerridone, St. Joseph's Home, Flushing.
Dorothy John, 8 Hillside Av., Jamaica.
Ed Baldwin, 84 Ackroyd Av., Jamaica.
Gertrude Stanton, North Side Central Av., near Myrtle Av., Richmond Hill.
Leonard Koe, 1,221 Harold Av., Woodhaven.
Harold Whitworth, 26 Lott Av., Union Course.
Bernice Arnstein, 228 North Rivington Av., Arverne.
Samuel Mandelwitz, 56 South 96th St., Hammels.
Frank Marshall, 15 North Beach 97, Hammels.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Louise Behuke, 151 1st St., Maspeth.
Elizabeth Nugent, 82 N. Hays Av., Corona.
Alma Feisterlock, 65 Storm Av., Arverne.
Wm. Reinig, 331 Washington St., Jamaica, Queensboro.
Virginia Kircher, 31 Folsom Av., Glendale.
James Hunt, 76 Farrington St., Flushing, Queensboro.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Francis Cannock, 28 Giffords Lane, Gifford.
George H. Van Wagner, 167 Fischer Av., Tottenville.
Milton Marker, 386 Union Av., Mariners Harbor.
Irene Walker, Summit Av., New Dorp.
Robert L. Rossman, 59 Duvois Av., West New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Francis Cannock, 28 Giffords Lane, Gifford.
Robt. L. Rossman, 59 Duvois Av., West New Brighton.

Seven children were discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered, and five originally thought to have poliomyelitis were discharged as no cases.

MANY ESTATES QUARANTINED.

Paralysis Case on Seligman Property Causes Prompt Action.

The announement that Maude Bush, the 18-year-old daughter of Irving T. Bush, and the son of Superintendent Dodd of the Seligman estate had infantile paralysis has caused many of the wealthy residents along the Hudson to put their estates under strict quarantine, not even permitting workmen to enter them from the outside.

James Stillman of 65 Wall Street and Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, were the first to issue such orders. Workmen employed on St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, were even told to quit. It is not thought that any measures will be taken at the Rockefeller estate, as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family are at Seal Harbor, Me., where they will remain until the epidemic is ended.

Two new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in White Plains yesterday, making the total for the town eleven. The enforcement of the quarantine on automobile highways has been made less rigid, according to report, though guards are still maintained at trolley and railroad stations.

MAYOR BALKS AT QUARANTINE

Elizabeth, N. J., Executive Refuses to Furnish More Policemen.

Sixty-four new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in New Jersey yesterday according to a dispatch from the State Department of Health at Trenton, and five new communities were said to have become infected. The cases were distributed as follows:

Newark, 28; Jersey City, 5; Bayonne, Kearny, Aven, and Plainfield, 2 each; Bogota, Ridgefield Park, Mount Laurel Township, Milburn Township, Montclair, West Orange, Belmar, Asbury Park, Guttenberg, Lindel, Wall Township, Dover, Butler Paterson, Peapack, Gladstone, Hillsboro, Frankford, Fanwood Township, Hillside Township, Freehold Township, Long Branch, Rahway, and Ramsey, 1 each.

A citizen of Bloomfield yesterday offered $100 as the beginning of a fund with which to buy braces for paralysis victims there.

Mayor Mravlag of Elizabeth yesterday declined to grant the Health Department's request for more policemen to enforce the theries of quarantine. He said adults seemed to be as dangerous as carriers as children and that he would confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Health before enforcing the regulations against children any more stringently.

Among the children who died last Tuesday, it was learned yesterday, was Gabriel Pinsky, 7½ years old, son of David Pinsky, the Jewish author and dramatist, whose plays have caused much discussion in Germany. The boy was taken ill on Saturday at his father's Summer home, 66 Second Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., and died there.

FEDERAL FIGHT ON PARALYSIS.

Health Officials Want Government to Control All Quarantines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A report recommending increased Federal supervision of the fight against the spread of infantile paralysis, and requirement that all children under 16 years old traveling from an infected district to another State shall have a health certificate, received the approval here today of officials of the Public Health Service and of the State health officers of more than thirty States, all assembled to devise a plan of concerted action to combat the disease.

The State health experts heard a report from a special committee appointed to recommend means for preventing the spread of poliomyelitis. This committee recommended, and the conference approved the suggestion, that there be closer co-operation between Federal and State authorities, and that the Public Health Service shall be notified by the proper State officials as soon as the disease appears in any community.

Among the important recommendations adopted by the conference were those requiring daily observations of the temperatures of all children leaving infected districts, isolation of all diseased children and attendants for six weeks, private funerals in the event of death from poliomyelitis, hospital treatment whenever it is possible, the suppression of flies and the common drinking cup, and the immediate report of all cases and an interchange of reports between Federal and State authorities.

The conference went on record against so-called municipal or local quarantines. It is recommended that the Federal Government have practically complete control of quarantine matters.

Inasmuch as the conference was participated in by health officers from more than thirty States, the committee report today is in effect the promulgation of nation-wide regulations in the infantile paralysis campaign.

The committee report called attention to the danger of outbreaks next year and constant surveillance was recommended.

Before the conference adjourned a committee was named to make a general study of the infantile paralysis problem. This committee will report at another conference between Federal and State officials here next May. The committee comprises Dr. C. St. Clair Drake of Illinois, Chairman; Dr. T. D. Tuttle of Washington State, Dr. Oscar Dowling of Louisiana, Dr. Wade H. Frost, and Dr. C. H. Lavender of the Public Health Service.

The conference today also recommended slight modifications in the home treatment of poliomyelitis, but the adoption of the report of the special Committee on Interstate and Interstate Commerce was the chief business of the session. Dr. William C. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, presided. The report was adopted as follows:

It is the sense of this committee that the first step proper to be taken by a State health authority, believing its territory to be in danger of an invasion by poliomyelitis from another State or part of a State, to call the attention of the United States Public Health Service to the situation believed to be dangerous, and to request the United States Public Health Service to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent the interstate spread of poliomyelitis.

The necessary steps, ordinarily to be taken by the United States Public Health Service in such a contingency, are believed to be:

Investigation of the infected area.

Notification concerning the removal of persons 16 years of age or under from an infected area to a named point of destination in another State, said notification to be addressed in every case to the State health authority of the State of destination.

The forms of notification and of health certification and of permits to travel should include the following information and specifications, with such additional information and specifications as the United States Public Health Service deems necessary.

Identification of each traveler, the exact location or present or usual residence, and record of premises as to freedom from poliomyelitis during the preceding three months; or as to latest date of infection if less than three months, or as to renovation or cleansing of premises after infection.

Permits to travel shall be void unless the journey shall begin within twenty-four hours after issue of the permit.

Single permits shall not be issued for several persons, except for family or household groups coming from the same domicile.

The collection of fees by health officials from applicants for permits, whether resident or non-resident, should not be permitted.

The certificates of private physicians will not alone be a sufficient basis for the issue of a permit to travel. Permits for interstate travel will be based on medical inspection.

Permits for interstate travel should be signed by an officer of the United States Public Health Service or by the State Health Officer or by an officer authorized by the State health authority.

The committee disapproves quarantine by one State against another State or quarantine by one community against another community in the same State. It is believed that the Federal Government, through the United States Public Health Service, can perform all the duties of notification and certification required in interstate relations in case of unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis, and that State health authorities can and should perform like services as between communities in the same State during unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis.

It is recommended that all cases of poliomyelitis should be reported immediately to the local health authorities and to the State authorities and that State health authorities make weekly reports to the United States Public Health Service of all cases of poliomyelitis. The United States Public Health Service is asked to furnish general reports weekly.

It is recommended that all persons 16 years old or under, with a clean bill of health, and removing from an infected area, or district to another locality, should be kept under medical observation daily for two weeks from the date of the certificate.

It is believed that the period of isolation of a case of poliomyelitis should not be less than six weeks from date of onset.

The isolation of cases of poliomyelitis should be stringent. Isolation of the sick person, with attendant or attendants, in a properly screened room or rooms, with disinfection at the bedside of all bodily excretions. Wherever it is possible, the removal of patients to a hospital is greatly to be preferred to isolation in a private house or apartment.

In case of death from poliomyelitis, the funeral should be strictly private.

Wherever poliomyelitis is unusually prevalent assemblages of children in public places should be prohibited.

During unusual prevalence of poliomyelitis schools should not be opened without thorough medical supervision by a health authority. When schools are opened beginning should be made with high schools, and proceeding to lower age groups no more rapidly than complete medical examination can be made.

Because of the existence of unknown carriers of the infectious virus of poliomyelitis, and because the infectious virus is present in the body discharges of such persons, therefore all measures to prevent contamination by human excreta or other bodily discharges, the suppression of the fly nuisance, prohibition of the common drinking cup, and a general educational campaign for cleanliness and sanitation, with particular instruction of parents and children concerning personal hygiene, especially of the mouth and nose, are strongly urged by the committee.

To aid in preventing the spread of poliomyelitis, common carriers should instruct their agents and ticket sellers, by direct order, as well as by public notices, when poliomyelitis is unusually prevalent, that travelers with children of 16 years or under must be provided with a health certificate, as detailed in another section of this report.

The epidemic prevalence of poliomyelitis in certain States at this time indicates a likelihood of epidemic prevalence next year in States not grave affected at the present time. It is believed that the measures here recommended should be continued in operation at least until such time as the incidence of the disease has subsided to or below its usual level.

JOHN S. FULTON, (Maryland.)
T. D. TUTTLE, (Washington.)
H. M. BRACKEN, (Minnesota.)
ENION G. WILLIAMS, (Virginia.)
CHARLES E. BANKS,
(Public Health Service.)

Surgeon Wade Frost of the Public Health Service told those at the conference that investigations had not disclosed how the disease is transmitted, nor what caused it.

"The evidence strongly points to humans as the carriers," he said. "The evidence is that it is purely a human disease, and if contagious a large proportion of persons exposed are immune. It must be spread very largely from sources other than sick persons, mostly by adults. Against that is the known seasonal prevalence. Our theories do not exclude transmission by insects. Transmission by the lower animals is hypothetical. We hardly suspect any but dogs or cats. Its rapid spread indicates human carriers."

NURSES STILL BARRED BY LAW

Alien Labor Act Not Yet Suspended by the Proper Official.

The twelve Canadian nurses engaged by the Department of Health for infantile paralysis work who were forbidden to enter this country because of the alien labor law are still in Canada. It was learned last night, and have not yet been given permission to cross the border.

Commissioner Emerson received a telegram on Wednesday from Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, saying that in his opinion the inhibition of the law might be held up to permit the entrance of the nurses, and it was thought at the Department of Health that this meant that the official order for the suspension of the law had been given. It was learned yesterday, however, that Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, who has sole jurisdiction in the matter, had not been appealed to and had taken no action.

His office was appealed to yesterday, but Mr. Wilson himself could not be reached and his assistant said that he could promise only that the matter would receive consideration.

The great need for nurses here and the inability of the Department of Health to obtain a sufficient number in America was made the basis of the appeal.

STATE BOARD NOT ALARMED.

Yesterday's Increase in New Cases Due to Delayed Reports.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—One death from infantile paralysis and sixty-nine new cases of the disease were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. today from various parts of the State, including New York City. This made a total of 150 deaths and 1,239 cases since the outbreak of the plague in June. Health Department officials said there was no cause for alarm in the large number reported today, as twenty-nine of them were delayed reports from the new branch office of the department at Roslyn, L. I.

The death occurred at North Tarrytown. The new cases were as follows: New Rochelle and Islip, five each; Oyster Bay, four; Bayshore, Hempstead, North Tarrytown and Roslyn Heights, three each; Port Chester, Syracuse, Milan, Hopewell, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Fonda, Belleport, East Rockaway, Bayville, and Sayville, two each, and one each from Mount Vernon, Freeport, Irvington, Lincoln, Fulton, Wheatley Hills, Wawarsing, White Plains, Auburn, Stamford, Patchogue, Southold, Bayport, Lynbrook, Westbury, Roslyn, East Norwich, Great Neck, Glen Cove, Seaford, and Morrisville.

PRINCETON TO OPEN LATE.

Because of Epidemic University Will Be Closed Till Oct. 10.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—In order to prevent any possible spread of infantile paralysis among the students and residents of Princeton by the assembling here of persons from infected communities, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, after a meeting with the local Board of Health and the university Committee on Sanitation, today decided to postpone the opening of the university from Sept. 26 until Oct. 10. His action, he explained, was entirely precautionary, and seemed wise to him because of the prevalence of infantile paralysis in so many parts of the country from which the university students are drawn.

The opening of the public schools in many places, including New York, has been postponed, but Princeton is the first university to defer its opening because of the epidemic. Health Commissioner Emerson said recently that he saw no danger in the opening of universities in New York City according to their fixed calendars.

CITY MAY AID THE CRIPPLES.

Alderman Dowling to Ask $20,000 —Gifts Total $10,816.

Acting Mayor Dowling yesterday announced that his attention had been called to the large number of children who would need braces when recovered from poliomyelitis. He said he thought the city should co-operate with private contributors in supplying funds with which to make proper provision for children whose parents could not provide for them. Mr. Dowling added that he would introduce a resolution before the Board of Aldermen in September, asking for an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose.

It was announced at the Department of Health yesterday that $352 had been received from contributors for the brace fund, making the total $10,816.79. The contributors were:

From Lenox, Mass., $200; The New York World, $75; A Friend, $20; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stuart, $10; Alfred Tankauer, $10; Rebecca Magner, Miss Jeane Duncan, Gladys F. Smith, A. H. Ellard, and Henry Sobel, $5 each; R. J. and J. Abelow, $3; "Baby," J. L., A Friend, and A Birthday Offering, $2 each, and George H. Woodward, $1.

Contributors to the same fund, and to the purchase of toys for children in hospitals, yesterday sent $152.50 to THE TIMES. Among the contributions received was one from Doris Spencer, 7 years old, of 209 Pequot Avenue, New London, Conn., who inclosed the following letter, which, it was evident, she had laboriously printed:

Dear Sir: I am sending you $1 of my own money to be used for a little girl who is lame and sick to help her to get well like I am now. With love, DORIS SPENCER.

The contributors were as follows:

The children of the Hollywood Lodge, Highmount, N. Y., $44.50; James and Arthur P., $20; raffle held by H. R. Z. at Clarice, Asbury Park, $15; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goell, $15; Mary Tyler Snohn, aged 4, Anonymous, Mrs. H. Ginsberg, and "Baby Edward Henry Blitzer," $10; "In memory of S and C, T.," $5; "The ungalow Nine of Seaside" and Anonymous, $3 each; "Irwin, in memory of Aunt Etta's birthday," $2; Anonymous, $2; Doris Spencer, Charles Carroll, and Mrs. K. Hand, $1 each.

A Committee to Aid Convalescents from Infantile Paralysis has been organized among members of the textile trade and yesterday opened headquarters at 345 Fourth Avenue, from which it issued an appeal to the trade to contribute to the brace fund. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, is a member of the committee and Benedict Erstein of L. Erstein & Brother, who has sent two phonographs and a quantity of toys to the Willard Parker Hospital, is the Treasurer. All of the members of the committee have contributed. Those not already mentioned are:

Thomas F. Victor of Frederick Victor & Achelis, Leopold Erstein of L. Erstein & Brother, Arthur Iselin of William Iselin & Co., Siegfried Peierls of Peierls, Buhler & Co., Robert T. Francis of the Pontoosuc Woolen Manufacturing Company, M. W. Dippel of the National Ribbon Company, Albert L. Gifford of the Worumbo Company, Albert Tilt of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, George A. Post of Post & Sheldon, and Ramsay Peugnet of the Silk Association of America.

48 MORE ILL ON LONG ISLAND.

Thirty New Cases Reported in Nassau County, 18 in Suffolk.

Forty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis were reported on Long Island yesterday, thirty in Nassau County and eighteen in Suffolk. Among those in Nassau County were the following:

Freeport, 3; Manhasset, 3; Hempstead, Pine Hollow, Oyster Bay, and Lynbrook, 2 each; Hicksville, New Hyde Park, Seaford, Malverne, and South Hempstead, 1 each.

Loretta Tompkins, 21 years old, the daughter of Egbert Tompkins, Superintendent of the estate of James A. Blair at Oyster Bay, died of paralysis on Thursday; it was learned yesterday. Everett Shaw also died at his home on Centre Island on Thursday.

The new cases in Suffolk County were distributed as follows:

Islip, Brookhaven, West Hampton, and Huntington, 3 each; Northport, 2, and Lindenhurst, Sayville, and Stony Brook 1 each.

Belleport Village, Sag Harbor, and Smithtown have adopted quarantine restrictions against children of less than 16 years of age, it was announced yesterday.

The Disease in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Eighty cases of infantile paralysis have been received at the Cook County and Durand Hospitals in Chicago since July 1, it was announced today. An average of three patients a day is being received at the County Hospital, and emergency preparations are being made to receive a greater number. The health authorities do not consider the malady epidemic.

First Case in Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Six new cases of infantile paralysis, a marked decrease as compared with other days this week, were reported to the State Department of Health today. Since Aug. 1 there have been 126 cases in this State, or 10 more than in July. Brookline reported its first case today.

No Movies for Baltimore Children.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Health Commissioner Blake of this city today issued an order barring children of less than 13 years from all theatres or exhibitions while the epidemic of infantile paralysis is prevalent in Eastern States.

Hold Photographer as Counterfeiter.

Giacomo Copolla, a photographer, of 423 East Fourteenth Street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Edward Dowden, and arraigned in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, before United States Commissioner McGoldrick charged with being connected with the alleged counterfeiting band which was rounded up several days ago at Grant City, Staten Island. Copolla pleaded not guilty, and was held in $15,000 bail for an examination on Aug. 24. On the recommendation of Acting United States Attorney Henry Ward Beer the members of the band who were arrested on Wednesday were also held in $15,000 bail each for examination on the same date.

WIND'S WILL

A New Novel By AGNES & EGERTON CASTLE

Betrothed to pretty, vivacious Collinette, a young French flower girl, Captain Geoffrey Swifte suddenly learns that he has inherited vast estates and become Lord Maldon. In spite of all opposition he marries Collinette. The attempts of horrified relatives to annul the marriage, the intrigues and malicious gossip of a woman with whom Geoffrey had once been in love, the steadfast loyalty and love of the husband and wife furnish a story of unusual dramatic and romantic interest. As charming as "The Pride of Jennico" and "Rose of the World."

For Sale at all Booksellers, $1.35 net. Illustrated.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK
D. APPLETON & COMPANY 35 WEST 32ND STREET NEW YORK

LEARN WHY NAVY IS GREAT.

Volunteers Hear Lecture on Development of Military Character.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT POND BAY, L. I., Aug. 18.—Captain W. S. Simms of the U. S. S. Nevada, who has been called the "father of target practice," lectured the volunteers on the naval training cruise on the development of military character this afternoon. His address followed a description by Lieutenant Roberts, torpedo and gunnery officer of the Atlantic fleet, who related the history of torpedoes and submarines. The day was taken up almost entirely with instructive speeches, but time was found for the boat crews to practice in anticipation of the races to be held soon.

Several years ago the Naval War College of this country, Captain Simms said, after getting views on the development of military character, decided that the men of the navy should receive information as to what they were to do and how much of a force they would need to carry out the task, but should not be told how they were to accomplish the things wanted.

Lieutenant Roberts said that one of the chief factors in the navy's present efficiency was the great importance attached to destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines. The younger men in the service, he said, had received an incentive through opportunity to command such ships.

The volunteers will practice tomorrow in landing parties. Instruction is being hurried to fit the men for the war game that will start on Sunday when the battleships of the reserve fleet, with a detachment of destroyers, will try to save the Atlantic Coast from invasion by the North Atlantic fleet, now at Newport.

I. W. W.'S WRECK HOMES.

One Is Arrested After Threatening Minnesota Miner with Death.

BIWABIK, Minn., Aug. 18.—An explosion which early today wrecked a boarding house on the Biwabik mine near here, is laid by the authorities at the door of the Industrial Workers of the World. No one was injured, although ten persons were in the house at the time of the explosion. One member of the I. W. W. is held on suspicion.

Tony Dumont, who with his wife, two children, and six boarders occupied the house, had been threatened by I. W. W. leaders to stop working at the mine. He did not pay any attention to these warnings and about midnight an explosion wrecked the rear portion of the building.

Matti Mollenes was arrested, as the authorities were informed he had threatened to blow up the house. I. W. W. cards were found in his possession, officials say.

Another explosion which the authorities charge to the I. W. W. occurred near Hibbing. The entire front of the house of John Smith, hoisting engineer at the Philbin mine, was torn away. Smith, his wife, and five children were in the rear of the house and were uninjured. Smith refused to strike recently when the I. W. W. agitators demanded it, and had received several threatening letters. No arrests have been made.

RECOMMITS L.C.WANAMAKER

Justice, Discrediting Wife's Story, Returns Aged Merchant to Asylum.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn dismissed yesterday the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Emma Wanamaker, the young wife of Lewis Cass Wanamaker, a 73-year-old retired woolen merchant, and ordered his return to the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park, L. I. Mrs. Wanamaker sought to have her husband released on the ground that she signed the commitment papers at the direction of Harry Shirk, a lawyer, without knowing their contents.

The decision of the Justice was made after he received the reports of Dr. Arthur C. Brush and Dr. Frederick C. Eastman, who asserted that their examination of Mr. Wanamaker convinced them that he suffered from senile dementia, and that it would be dangerous to release him. Justice Crane in announcing his decision said:

"I have approached this case with an inclination to release Mr. Wanamaker if it was possible so far as his wife's story is concerned, she stultifies herself. I am inclined to believe that her statements in the first instance were true and that her attitude upon the stand was assumed for the purpose of accomplishing a result. I don't believe her story."

CITY BREVITIES.

Three striking paper boxmakers were arrested yesterday and found guilty of disorderly conduct as the result of several incidents which characterized the developments of the day in the fight between the Paper Box Makers' Union and the Association of Paper Box Manufacturers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Will buy Botany No. 815 or F. & H. Columbia; any colors, any quantity, for spot cash; state colors and quantity. B 123 Times.

CHARMEUSE and SATINS.—Open for special lots for cash. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

READY-TO-WEAR.—J. J. Nathan & Co. of Beaumont, Texas, is in the market for jobs of women's, misses', and children's ready-to-wear garments; either Summer or Fall merchandise. Y 325 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Amoskeag and Juillards Botany serges wanted in all colors. Phone Spring 6666.

SUITS.—Men's and boys' Summer lightweight cassimere and washable suits, underwear, and shirts; cash for jobs. Latin-American Exporting Co., 404 Broadway.

SUITS AND DRESSES, silk and serge; jobber placing orders with houses making quick deliveries. B 135 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

FOR SALE.—Botany Gabardine and whipcord, navy, black, copen., taupe, and brown, 91 East 32d St., 10th floor.

GARFIELD 519.—Immediate delivery, 8 navy, 2 brown, 1 green, 1 tan, at $1.20; reg. cash. Y 312 Times Annex.

RAINCOATS.—Complete line for Fall now ready; fancy novelties, also staples; stock on hand for immediate delivery. Rosenfield Raincoat Co., 352 4th Av.

SERGE.—4408 Juillards, immediate delivery, 24 pieces of navy, 4 brown, 2 green, 61½ net. Y-311 Times Annex.

SUITS.—Do not fail to see our wonderful American poplin suits for $8.75. M. Kananack, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Specializing, $6.75 to $18.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼@24 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5¼@24 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Coarse Cottons Prices.

Prices on sheetings and other coarse cottons in this market are being so firmly held by sellers that buyers are describing them as rock-ribbed. Four-yard 56-60s are being taken quite liberally by the jobbers, and though some buyers insist that these goods can still be had at 6¾ cents, it is a fact that at least one 100-bale lot has been disposed of in the last couple of days at 7 cents. The jobbers are also after 4.70s, which are very firm. For 3.50 sheetings, sellers want at least 7½ cents, while for delivery later in the year 40-inch 4.25s sold yesterday at 6¼ cents. Thirty-six-inch 5.50s are very firm at 5¾ cents, while 5¼ cents is asked for 31-inch 3-yard 60s by leading houses. Thirty-inch 3.25-yard drills are strong in certain quarters at 7¾ cents, while at least one house has refused bids of 6¾ cents for 37-inch 3.95 drills.

Velvet and Silks for Hats.

Effective materials which are shown and from which the new hats will be made are velvets and silks embroidered in cashmere and chinese designs. The foundations are in blacks or colors, many dull-toned shades being used which show up the designs. These are more or less brilliant in effect even where delicate cashmere colors are used, for the gold and silver threads appear in the embroidery as in so many trimmings and silks. The materials come embroidered in pieces ready for the modiste to work into shape.

Novelty Coatings Move Freely.

One of the big features of the jobbing end of the dress goods trade is the movement of novelty coatings. Some handsome cloths of this kind are shown, including effects known as new lynx, Austrian whirl, Neptune, Egyptian, &c. Novelty plaids are also favored, in conjunction with the fabrics just named, by buyers for both the cutting-up and retail trades. Most of these goods are 56 inches wide, and wholesale at $3 to $3.50 a yard. Mohair plush coatings are also going big, according to one of the big jobbers. They are offered in the 54-inch width, in navy blue, green, brown, and black, and wholesale at $3 a yard. Plain and checked velours, jobbing at $1.25 to $2.50 a yard, are very good, as are figured armures, serge plaids, and broadcloths that job from $1 to $2.50. The best-selling serge plaids are those that retail at $1 to $2 a yard.

Printcloth Reports Conflict.

While reports from various sellers of printcloths in the local gray goods market did not agree entirely yesterday regarding the amount of business actually consummated, the impression prevailed that buyers were not as keen for goods, beyond spot and nearby deliveries, as they had been. Deliveries of this character are very hard to get, and as a result "freakish" sales are coming to light frequently. In one such instance 6¾ cents was paid for a spot lot of 88½-inch 64-60s from second hands, whereas the general market quotation is an eighth less. Twenty-seven-inch 64-60s have sold for this month's delivery at 4¼ cents, which is also higher than the contract price from all accounts. For 39-inch 56-44s, 4⅞ cents has been paid in quantities sufficient to establish the market at that figure. In isolated cases 5 cents is asked for this construction for spot delivery, while similar deliveries of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s are being held by certain sellers at 5½ and 5⅝ cents, respectively. Both of these prices are above the general market levels, which follow:

39-inch, 60-80s...*8c | 38½-inch, 64-60s...6¼@
39-inch, 72-76s....7⅝c | 38½-inch, 64-56s..*6c
39-inch, 68-72s....6⅞c | 38½-inch, 60-52s..5⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..6¼c | 27-inch, 64-60s..*4½@
*Asked.

Export Trade in Cottons Good.

The export end of the local cotton goods trade continues active on practically all weights and qualities of cloths. Sheetings are being ordered from Africa and the Red Sea districts in spite of the prevailing high prices, and gray, bleached and colored cottons continue to meet a good demand from Latin America and the West Indies. Not much seems to be coming from the Philippines, while the English manufacturers are beginning to make their activities felt again in the business they are obtaining from the antipodes at the expense of American producers. The better grades of dress cottons are being sent to South America in liberal quantities, as are drill suitings, while the former are also going to leading European countries in considerable quantities. The failure of the Chinese loan has put a damper on business from that quarter. While the demand for army duck is said not to be over large, sellers are having considerable trouble in finding mills that can give the deliveries wanted.

Jet in Evening Frocks.

Jet is a feature on model evening gowns of black that one of the best houses is showing. Straps formed of rather large ornaments of it extend from the waist over the shoulders. In one of these another band is around the waist, the panels of gauze drapery are outlined by it and other bands of it fly loose from the waist and make a gay clinking sound as the wearer moves. In other gowns there are wider belts of the jet with jet ornaments on bodice and skirt, and still another gown has the top of the skirt set solidly with jet beads like a flexible corselet.

Caution as to Sport Shoes.

Dealers who are placing early Spring orders will do well to hold off the buying of sport shoes, according to a market authority. There seems to have been an oversupply of this kind of footwear, he says. Quite a little of it has been carried over, which may hurt the sale of high-priced sport shoes next year. Grades which sell regularly at $6 and $7 are now being retailed at $2.95 in order to clean up stocks. Another feature of the shoe business at the moment is that there is a greater demand for patent leather in dress shoes. Aluminium plates are now used under the top lifts of medium-priced shoes with leather heels. They look well, it is said, and add to the selling qualities of the shoes.

Want Bleached Goods in a Hurry.

So keen has become the wholesale demand for bleached cotton for immediate delivery in this market that seconds, odd lots, and "misfits" generally are bringing prices equal to those paid for first quality goods, the only stipulation being that they be shipped at once. Buying of these goods has been so heavy of late that certain factors in the market are said to fear a repetition of the smash-up that followed the plunging on them in 1907. According to one of the best posted men in the market, however, there is no chance of this. "In 1907," he said yesterday, "the jobbers bought regardless of the retail demand in the fear they would not get all the goods they wanted. When the retail demand did not materialize to the extent expected, they were up against it and trouble followed. This year the jobbers are not ahead of the consuming demand in their purchases, but behind it."

Wall Paper Going Abroad.

Not the least interesting thing that has been brought out at the annual showing of new lines of wall paper now going on in this city is the fact that American decorations of this sort are now being shipped abroad in quantities that are said to be larger than the receipts of foreign papers here. While this business is not a direct result of the war, it has been stimulated to a considerable extent by the turning of foreign attention away from things artistic to military. Not only are American wall papers being sent to London, but dealers in Paris and Petrograd have also been among recent customers of one of the leading American manufacturing concerns.

Rabbit Skin Embargo Will Hurt.

The requisitioning by the Australian Government of the Commonwealth's supply of rabbit skins for military purposes threatens trouble for the American men's hat industry. According to J. W. C. Campbell, manager of the Hatters' Fur Exchange, this city, the embargo on shipments of rabbit skins from Australia has caused a very serious condition in this market. "It prevents the purchase of the best winter skins of the year," he said yesterday, "which are always needed to make the better qualities, and has created a shortage in hatters' fur which will be seriously felt by November and December. If relief does not come soon, with the short supply from other countries, the shortage will cause a stoppage of quite a few factories." The skins in question are used in making men's derbies and soft hats.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Forty-one corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,126,000. They include:

Cutting Block Lumber Corp., Troy, timber, sawmills, mining, construction, merchandise, commodities, camps, hotels, $560,000; L. C. Wells, E. M. and R. Cutting, 215 West 23d St., Manhattan.

The O'Brien Trading Corp., merchandise, buying, selling agents, $300,000; L. C. Haggerty, H. Rebbair, G. M. O'Brien, 29 West 42d St.

Mandingo Development Corp., agricultural, commercial operations in Africa and North America, $101,000; M. R. Hilford, G. B. Mittler, E. C. Delafield, 42 Wall St.

Dupony-Spiegel Leather Co., Inc., leather, shoe supplies, $25,000; M. S. Feiler, E. Spiegel, N. Dupony, Asbury Park, N. J.

Jamestown Curtain Rod Co., Inc., Jamestown, curtain rods, holders, metal and wood specialties, $25,000; U. Sprinchorn, O. Martenson, J. Lindquist, 18 Shaw Av., Jamestown.

Harvey A. Cutting Forestry Co., Inc., Troy, timber, sawmills, construction, merchandise, $120,000; E. M., J. M., and R. Cutting, 215 West 23d St.

Bell Remedy Co., Inc., Albany, drugs, $20,000; M. H. and H. M. Clevent, T. Verch, Albany.

914 Simpson Street Realty Co., Inc., realty agency, brokerage, $15,000; H. Weltfisch, D. and L. Sliverman, 1,178 Jackson Av., B'klyn.

Fashion Lace and Embroidery Co., Inc., merchandise, real and personal property, $15,000; J. and S. Klacsman, F. Marshalck, 16 West 22d St.

E. H. Drum & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, medicinal preparations, compounds, $10,000; S. Arensberg, E. H. Drum, B. Rosenzweig, 495 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Silberman, Chaves & Co., Inc., women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; S. Tartar, I. Chaves, E. Silberman, 155 East 44th St.

McKean Construction Co., Inc., building, contracting, and construction, $10,000; R. T. McKean, R. McConnell, S. Smyth, Jr., 158 East 50th St.

Hirst Organ Specialty Co., Inc., Warsaw, organ pipes, parts, accessories, specialties, $5,000; J. J. Colton, D. Marr, J. Hirst, North Tonawanda.

70 East 77th Street Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; C. M. Byrne, I. Mitchell, H. M. Clements, 141 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Murray & Young, Inc., mercantile, trading, merchandise, animals, products $5,000; T. Robinson, T. F. Murray, C. F. Young, 110 East 198th St.

The Newman Haberdashery Corp., Bronx, men's wear, $5,000; F. L. Newman, H. L. Turk, J. A. Newman, 884 Riverside Drive.

Improved Snap Fastener Co., Inc., snap fasteners, machines for their production, $10,000; N. A. Ranschoff, L. B. Bloom, E. Seidel, 23 1st Av.

H. V. P. Motor Sales Co., Inc., Utica, automobiles, accessories, $15,000; G. D. Vincent, E. B. Hague, R. F. Payne, 762 Rutgers St., Utica.

Stark, McAlpin & Co., Inc., Cortland, clothing, dry goods, $10,000; J. H. McAlpin, J. V. and P. M. Stark, Penn Yan.

O. K. Embossing Co., Inc., paring, skiving leather, $5,000; M. Helfgut, M. and S. Haber, 88 Walker St.

Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., Inc., machines for making fasteners, brass rolling bills, $5,000; H. Medalie, A. Levine, A. A. Pous, 2,399 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

First Place Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $5,000; D. A., and H. Sokolski, 88 E. Seventh St.

94 East Third Street Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, management, development, $5,000; same directors.

74 Essex St. Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; same directors.

Capital increase: Abraham Ratkowsky, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $125,000.

Capital decrease: Barnes, Smith Co., Binghamton, $210,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Frechtel Brothers, Inc., Manhattan; Jamestown Curtain Rod Co. of Jamestown, N. Y., Inc., Jamestown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—Charters filed:

Kaiser Handkerchief Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in handkerchiefs and dry goods, $50,000; B. C. Kaiser, Bernard Kaiser, Arthur Brugger.

Rite Tailoring Co., Inc., Newark, to deal in clothing, carpets, rugs, &c., $10,000; Frederick Miller, Brooklyn; Neil McKinley, 6r., Joseph C. Degnen, Newark.

Khalof Realty Co., Newark, real estate and development, $10,000; J. W. Khalof, M. H. Khalof, T. R. Grimm, Newark.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 18.—Charter filed: The Shadon Oil Co., to acquire lands containing oil, petroleum, and develop same, $1,000,000; Ferris Giles, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light e. to n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.

Fla. and Ala.—Showers and thunderstorms Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., rain in s. Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; continued warm.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled, probably showers; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair and continued warm Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably showers; cooler in w. Sun.; moderate s. w. winds.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Ark. and Okla.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. unsettled.

East. Tex.—Showers Sat. Sun. cloudy.

West. Tex.—Showers Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair and continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Mo.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. cloudy; possibly showers and cooler in n. w. p.

Wis.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. cloudy, possibly thunder showers in n. and w.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat.; probably thunder showers and cooler in w. and Sat. night in e.; Sun. fair and cooler.

Iowa—Fair and continued warm Sat.; probably followed by thunder showers and cooler Sat. night or Sun.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Sat.; probably showers; Sunday fair.

S. Dak.—Thunder showers and cooler Sat.; Sun. probably fair; cooler in e.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., ith thunder showers and cooler in w. and Sat. afternoon or night in e.; Sun. probably fair, cooler in e. and s.

Kan.—Fair and continued warm Sat.; Sun. unsettled and cooler, possibly thunder showers.

SAYS FILIPINOS PROSPER.

Tokio Scholar, In Book, Declares They Look Down on Japanese.

TOKIO, July 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.) — Dr. Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese scholar well known in the United States where he spent several years, has just published impressions of a recent visit to the Philippine Islands and his articles have attracted wide attention in Japan.

Dr. Nitobe said he heard many Americans in the Philippines express the belief that the islands would ultimately pass into the hands of the Japanese, but he believed the attitude of the natives might be quite different.

"The natives," said he, "believe they are superior to the Japanese, having enjoyed a European civilization for 400 years, and having used a language derived from the Latin. As a matter of fact the Filipinos are no equal for the Japanese in politics, national defense, or industry, but possessing, as they do, such foreign ideas and customs, though ancient, they rather look down upon the Japanese. It remains a serious question whether they would condescend to look up to the Japanese as their superiors.

"They have, furthermore, not neglected to pay close attention to the Japanese administration in Formosa and Korea. While Japan's administration is not without its faults, it has been as a rule a great success, and yet when comparison is made between Japan's colonial administration and that of America in the Philippines, they are widely different.

"In the Philippines the natives enjoy unlimited liberty of speech; they write and discuss as they like and no official intervention takes place. Viewed from this respect alone, would the Filipino welcome Japanese control, when he realizes the present condition of Japan's policy in Formosa and Korea?"

The writer referred to the many political liberties and prerogatives possessed by the Filipinos under American rule, and spoke particularly of the fact that American teachers in the public schools are gradually being replaced by native instructors. He added:

"Visit the primary schools and you will see the native instructors teaching very patriotic songs with the spirit of independence the dominating note, such as 'My Native Land, the Philippines, the Philippines.'

"In the high schools native books are used as textbooks, encouraging the spirit of political independence. There were more than eighty dialects in these islands, but today English is the common language, thus uniting the diversed inhabitants into one.

"Our wonder grows, then, why the native under such favorable conditions should desire to discard American rule to be replaced by that of Japan."

Dr. Nitobe pointed out that the United States spends the huge sum of $30,000,000 annually in the Philippines, and that this the immovable capital already invested in the islands, something like from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 more. It was not necessary, he said, to enumerate the blessings that have been brought about to the natives by the inflow of such a large amount of specie. Their wages have increased, and the standard of living has been raised. Should the Philippines be transferred to Japan now, for instance, it would be hard to gain such advantages as these in the immediate future even if good might come in the long run. The writer added:

"Try as I will, it is hard for me to find a reason to welcome the Japanese. It seems to me that the desire of transferring the ownership in some fitting form comes from the American Inhabitants rather than from the Filipinos themselves."

In conclusion Professor Nitobe declared that it was absurd for Japanese to talk about the acquisition of the Philippines. Their cry should be "Southward Ho!" in commerce, but not in territorial aggrandizement. He felt confident that the American Government would not object to economic enterprise by the Japanese in the Philippines. Indeed, he had been informed on his visit that in not one single instance has a business proposition by the Japanese been opposed by the authorities.

NEW SUBWAY FOR BROOKLYN

May Abandon a Manhattan Line to Build on Cross-Borough Route.

The Public Service Commission took up yesterday a plan to modify the dual subway system by abandoning the proposed line under Nassau Street, Manhattan, and diverting the funds to a line from Long Island City to Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, there to connect with the Brighton Beach line and so open a direct route to the sea.

By abandoning the Nassau Street line $5,700,000 would be available for the proposed Brooklyn crosstown line. The change has been asked for by civic bodies in Brooklyn and by thousands of citizens living along the proposed route.

The Nassau Street line was to have begun at the Municipal Building and to have connected with the Montague Street tunnel to Brooklyn. Two large stations were planned, one at Broad Street and the other at Fulton. The Public Service engineers say it would be difficult to build and would be of doubtful value to the public. On the other hand, they say provision for Brooklyn crosstown traffic would be of great value. Other conferences on the change are to be held before a decision is made.

Announcement was made yesterday that the commission and Controller Prendergast had agreed upon the amounts of unexpended balances from appropriations by the Board of Estimate which may be applied to new subway contracts. The total is $1,141,467.96, of which $951,341.56 may be applied to B. R. T. contracts and the remainder to Interborough work.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, neckwear, gloves, jewelry, fancy goods, notions; 1,201 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; C. H. Schneider, wholesale clothing, dry goods; 1,161 Broadway; Marlborough.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Roe Dry Goods Co.; D. Roe, dry goods, general merchandise; 384 4th Av.; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. Schaefer, housefurnishing goods, china, crockery, silverware; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings, jewelry, fancy leather goods, perfumery; 220 5th Av.; Brozzetell.

CHICAGO—Harrison & Co.; R. Harrison, general merchandise; Victoria.

CHESTER, S. C.—Rodman Bros.; S. W. Darnell, general mdse; Herald Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbitt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks, velvets; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; E. D. Stauffer, house furn. goods, toys; 37 West 26th; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; L. G. Wesselman, house furn. goods, toys; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Texas—J. Hamburger & Sons; S. Hamburger, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; R. Lazarus, clothing; 220 5th Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Pennington Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Pennington, millinery; Cumberland.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh Co.; D. McCarthy and J. L. Minnaugh, dry goods, notions, millinery, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 34th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke-Davis Co.; J. H. Davis, flowers, feathers, braids, ornaments; 470 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; C. B. Leachman, dress goods, silks, notions; 470 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. W. F. Butt, dressmaking department; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; T. F. Rancke, notions, suits; W. B. Warner, merchandise manager, ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. Levi & Co.; J. R. Robertson, cloaks, suits; M. J. Malone, laces, hosiery, underwear; 1,328 Broadway.

FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, waists; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; Miss G. Whybark, art goods; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; G. P. Shepard, gloves, knit underwear, hosiery; 25 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. J. Gathof & Brother; M. J. Gathof, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Famous Co.; L. P. Peiser, children's dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Summerfield & Co.; H. I. Summerfield, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Mr. Thornton, jobs silk, cotton, mourning waists, children's dresses; 364 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Rich, Schwartz & Joseph; Mrs. N. Durr, corsets, brassières; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; 220 5th Av.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Tuttle & Bryant Co.; E. A. Bryant, dry goods; Latham.

OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. E. Mullen, laces, trimmings, embroideries; 220 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; J. Dickinson, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,133 Broadway; Broztell.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheimi, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Philadelphia Millinery Co.; A. Davis, millinery; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—H. Frank & Son; Mr. Baum, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway, room 410.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Joseph Horne Co.; L. A. Hubach, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.

PULASKA, Tenn.—W. D. Ross & Son Co.; W. S. Ross, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

ROME, Ga.—J. Kuttner; Mrs. H. Smith, coats, suits, furs; I. May, knit, piece goods; 28 W. 23d.

SCRANTON, Penn.—I. Brown, coats, suits, silk dresses; 64 West 115th.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Johnston-Belk Co.; A. B. Johnston, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; Miss Swan, ready-to-wear; Grand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Sonnenfeld's"; B. Rosenthal, silk, serge dresses, jobs, regular; 364 5th Av.

SUMTER, S. C.—Chandler Clothing Co.; J. H. Chandler, J. M. Chandler, clothing; Grand.

TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; S. Maas, general mdse; 148 W. 23d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. A. Weller, cloaks, furs; 854 4th Av.

TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; F. T. Peabody, manufacturers shirts, collars, cuffs; 385 4th Av.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; E. C. Bush, notions, hosiery, gloves; 334 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SPACE SAVING APPLIANCE COMPANY, —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Space Saving Appliance Company of 101 Park Avenue.

ARRIGONI FEED COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Arrigoni Feed Company, Inc., dealing in hay, feed, &c., at the foot of 103d Street and East River.

HUDSON VIEW GROCERS, INC., of 802 West 181st street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,782 and assets of $2,832.

LOUIS LEVIN.—Judge Hand has appointed Jesse Knight receiver for Louis Levin, dealer in women's garments at 47 West Thirty-fourth Street and 107 West 116th Street, in $1,000 bond.

AARON MICHEL.—Judge Hand has appointed Walter L. Bryant receiver for Aaron Michel, trading as M. Michel & Son, flowers, feathers, &c., at 656 Broadway, in $500 bond.

D. E. JACOBSON COMPANY, manufacturers of millinery at 114 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Henry Seltzer. The firm is composed of David E. and Julius Jacobson.

EDWARD A. KASSELL, dealer in shoes at 564 West 181st Street, has assigned to S. Clinton Crane.

Weekly Failure Report.

BRADSTREET'S reports 282 business failures in the United States during the week, against 267 for the previous week and 303, 261, 278, 264 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 61, New England 18, Southern 73, Western 56, Northwestern 45, and Far Western 29. Canada had 25, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Jeremiah P. McDonald and Henry L. Murphy, individually and as copartners, trading as McDonald & Murphy, contractors, voluntary petition. Partnership liabilities, $10,624; assets, $1,880. McDonald, individual liabilities, $2,679; assets, $2,807. Murphy, individual liabilities, $1,140, assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Baylis, Charles T.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. $197.01
Briland, Leon.—W. Conte 108.44
Bascarelli, Marianna—Morris Park Estates 144.66
Birmingham, Frank B.—R. J. Kittredge & Co. 490.24
Coener Amusement Co., Inc., John Cort, Ashley L. Bledler, and Maurice Runkel—U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co. 1,519.99
Combs, Harry B.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 123.96
Coughlin, Martha E. or Martha E. Papst, or Mrs. M. Papst, or Mrs. T. E. Coughlin—R. Fixel 305.58
Dougherty, Russell—H. S. Procter 322.00
Di Mella, Maria—Morris Park Estates 813.91
Daggett, Robert B.—Aeolian Co. 1,493.75
Eymer, Martin—Jaburg Bros. 114.85
Finkelstein, Isaac—S. Kraus & Bro. 265.41
Farrington, Hiram A.—McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc. 184.89
Glachman, Pauline—Morris Park Estates 1,747.67
Gardner, Lester N.—E. H. Sayre 426.96
Graf, Hearch and Samuel—Alaska Chemical Co. 233.96
Glannon, Joseph J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 321.56
Goldberg, Morris, and Abe Goodman—L. J. Neumann et al. 179.81
Holloday, Ida C.—Yorkville Realty Co. 152.11
Hampton Iron and Steel Co. and Samuel W. Rothrock—John B. Roberts Co. 244.71
Johnson, John—R. Fixel 178.18
Kress, Clara—J. Weidel 821.80
Kean, Louis; George Kean, Esther Goldsmith, and Rose K. Tekulsky—M. Baker 5,970.55
Kelly, George—J. F. Morgan 185.78
Klausner, Samuel—H. Penn et al. 222.50
Livsey, Barrett C.—D. L. Griffen 189.27
Mulligan, Arthur A.—Iselin et al. 6,574.08
Leavy, Rose, adm.—R. Leavy 315.78
Moses, Isaac—N. Kronman & Co. 174.35
Moran, Henry—Hood Tire Co., Inc. 123.57
Miller, Israel—H. Green 736.48
Moskowitz, Harry, and Jacob Swetlow—Einstein & Wolff Co. 354.61
Nemann, Frederick—K. Latspeich 238.41
Nicholas, George—Peabody & Babcock, Inc. 145.79
N. Y. Wholesale Cleaners & Dyers Assn., Inc.—G. Simeon 367.22
O'Meara, Patrick B.—S. Poggenburg 1,135.68
Pfeffer, Max—Westin & Steinhardt 155.41
Quigley, Joseph J.—E. F. Depew 165.31
Roderick, Joseph—Ohio Varnish Co. 376.58
Rinchart, John B. G.—N. M. Sanborn 162.39
Rattner, Lizzie—Morris Park Estates 1,028.91
Rattner, Harry—Morris Park Estates 106.41
Renner, Ruth E.—R. Fixel 144.31
Roth, Robert C.—Kruger Bros. & Co. 861.80
Stillman, Maurice R.—Commercial Cable Building Co. 111.41
Stringer, Irving—James McCreery Realty Corp. 895.65
Sackheim, Benjamin—Morris Park Estates 1,826.83
Spevack, Morris—M. S. Mechanics 1,249.53
Stein, Bessie—Burns Bros. 127.58
Thompson, P. Chester—Federal Trust Co. 1,774.60
Turner, Julia H.—E. Van Raalte 182.01
Umbach, Charles H.—J. E. Tygerrt Co. 193.62
Zimmerman, Uria—Metropolitan Tobacco Co. 233.95
Brooklyn Metal Works—City of N. Y. 185.84
Sullivan, William E.—Same 253.45

In Bronx County.

Baumann, Joseph B.—H. Greenblatt $118.72
Berney Realty Co.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co. 3,669.86
Fillin, Sol—Standard Plumbing Supply Co. 74.26
Graf, Hearch and Samuel—Alaska Chemical Co. 238.96
Gabel, George—Oppenheim, Collins & Co. 399.00
Levy, Barnett—S. Miller 395.07
Same—Same 345.69
Same—Same 556.47
Louis Bernstein's Co—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 3,956.38
One Seventy One Bldg. Co.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co. 122.15
Robinson, Marie and Sophie Neuman—Lawyers' Mtg. Co. 1,347.80
Silverman Realty Co.—J. H. Haas 331.23
Wick Realty Co., Inc., Alfred David Co., Jennie Wolff, Philip Edward Ittmann, and Marks Wolff—M. Malbin 375.40
Same—Same 377.64
Warsaw, Benjamin—A. Green et al. 37.02
Walzer, Samuel—E. P. Martin 1,238.89

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Colby, Arthur M. H.—M. S. Kemmerer et al; May 18, 1908. ..... $168.96
Frecker, Alfred N.—M. Hallanan, Dec. 30, 1898 ..... 310.52
McJenkins, John—M. Fibel et al.; July 19, 1916 ..... 325.25
Lindemeyer, Richard & Charles Mueller—Sanax Co., Inc., Mar. 16, 1914 ..... 368.76
Staats, Gustav—City of N. Y.; May 24, 1916, (vacated) 845.38

In Bronx County.

Bonnett, Abraham—L. Popkin; Mar. 1, 1916 ..... $205.46

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:09 | Sun sets..6:50 | Moon rises..9:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:07	12:30	5:50	6:30
Governors Island	12:18	12:51	6:37	7:20
Hell Gate	2:24	2:57	8:18	9:01

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 18.

SS Patris, Piraeus, Aug. 1.
SS Stockholm, Kirkwall, Aug. 5.
SS Greystoke Castle, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Hallbjord, Ardrossan, Aug. 3.
SS Lyserfjord, Port Antonio, Aug. 12.
SS Grove, Curacao, Aug. 4.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, Aug. 10.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 15.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.
SS Portuguese Prince, Bordeaux, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Aug. 9
*Finland	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Purus	Victoria	July 25
Petrolite	Shields	Aug. 5
Lord Erne	Havre	Aug. 5
Oriflamme	Dartmouth	Aug. 1
Lord Cromer	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Lux	Newport	Aug. 7
Totori Maru	London	Aug. 4
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Minnehaha	London	Aug. 12
Alcor	Turks Island	Aug. 6
Esperanza	Havana	July 20
Stella	Colon	Aug. 9

DUE MONDAY.

*California	Glasgow	Aug. 18
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Aug. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 12
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Aug. 12
Senator	Tamamo	Aug. 15
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Aug. 16
Tenadores	Cristobal	July 21

DUE TUESDAY.

†Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Aug. 12
Italia	Naples	Aug. 11
King Bleddyn	Havre	Aug. 5
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
St. George	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Aug. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Kansas City	Swansea	Aug. 9
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Mizar	Kirkwall	Aug. 9
Barrington Court	Havana	Aug. 5
Leersum	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Cuyahoga	London	Aug. 8

A Financial War Map

of Europe and Asia

has just been prepared by us. This map gives the relative areas of the belligerent nations and statistics regarding their national and per capita wealth, income, debts, and other important data. A complimentary copy of this map will be sent on request to those interested in foreign securities.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
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Boston Baltimore

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50 Alaska Steamship.
100 Aeolian Weber P. P. Pfd.
100 Belding Bros. Com.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 Continental Oil.
50 Franklin Insurance.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust.
100 Royal Baking Powder Com.
100 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
10 York Haven Water & Pow. 1st 5s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
200 Carolina, Clich. & Ohio Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Great Northern Paper Pfd.
35 Gen. Refractories.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
162 N. Y. Shipbuilding.
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
20 Winchester Repeating Arms.
800 Ward Baking Com.

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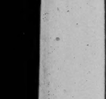
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

The Financial Leader

In seven months of 1916 The New York Times published 770,307 lines of Financial advertisements, a gain of 246,027 lines, compared with the corresponding period last year, and 473,263 lines more than the second newspaper.

The average net paid sale of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the greatest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper, and which includes the largest and most influential body of investors in the world.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Encounter More Profit-Taking—Underwriting of the British Loan Oversubscribed.

Continuation of profit-taking sales imparted irregularity to yesterday's price movement on the Stock Exchange, but it hardly had the effect of lessening to any great extent the feeling of optimism with which the Street has come to regard the outlook. That was because profit taking was accepted as the logical sequel to the strength of the list earlier in the week, which was accompanied by a very considerable expansion of trading, and by an advance in many stocks quite sufficient to tempt traders to the conversion of paper profits into actual profits.

The prolongation of the railroad labor crisis helped to accentuate the desire to take profits, though the railroad stocks and the list as a whole displayed no such weakness as would be expected had the financial community changed its belief that the crisis would pass without a strike. There are those in the financial district who would like to see the railroad heads refuse any concession to the men and to stand squarely on the demand for arbitration of the whole railroad labor situation, but that is obviously practically impossible in view of the President's urging of concessions as a means of avoiding the serious embarrassment of a country-wide strike. Even those who expressed this preference were still of the opinion that the matter would not take that course and that concessions would be made which would avoid a strike.

The closing of the underwriting of the new British loan sooner than had been looked for revealed in practical manner the extent of the response to the invitation to participate in this latest foreign financing. Realization that the proceeds of the credit are to be used in ways which will provide work for American industry has a good deal to do with the favor accorded to the loan, but in the terms of the loan itself underwriters found reasons for their very ready response to this offering. The provision which permits reduction through partial retirement at a premium in advance of maturity against sales of collateral securing the loan came in for special comment as a feature which was calculated to give unusual support.

The most emphasis, however, was laid on the consequences to American trade of the placing of foreign loans in this market. Already banking circles are looking to the closing of some very important orders for allied countries as a result of the successful flotation of this British loan. The connection between the grant of credits and the placing of additional orders is direct and obvious. This is of much more consequence to the situation as a whole than is the probable withholding from the market, at least for a time, of the securities which would be sold here were they not used as collateral, but that also remains an important market consideration.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commercial. Over 90.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	2	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	2⅜@2½	5 months	3⅜
90 days	3 @3½	6 months	3⅜
4 months	3½@3⅝		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days.....3½@3⅝%
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.25	72.25	72.25	..
Cables	72.31¼	72.31¼	72.31¼	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to the mark, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1820 Paris	5.90⅜	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	72.25	72.31¼
5.1820 Switzerland	5.29⅛	5.28⅛
19.295 Greece	19.87	19.42
51.46 Russia	50.65	50.70
5.1820 Italy	6.43¼	6.47¼
20.26 Austria	12.40	12.45
20.73 Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.20	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.31¼	*41.37½
China—		
Hongkong	51.00	51.15
Shanghai	72.00	71.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	35.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	35.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
42.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.71⅝	4.69⅝	4.71	4.68¾

*Less 1-32.

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $470,461,196; balance, $25,376,963; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $802,510.

Domestic Exchanges.
Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.00375 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 31 5-16d, off ¼d; in New York, 65¾c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@54¾c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.
PARIS, Aug. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes 63 francs 70 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 14½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 90 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 18, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	710,770
Same day last year	979,472
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	100,936,294
Same period last year	102,621,411
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	33¾	100	Advance Rumely pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅞
15⅝	16	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	16½	16½	15¼	15½	— 1⅛
22½	23¼	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23¼	22	22	— ½
79½	79¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
76⅜	76⅝	3,700	Am. Agricul. Chem	75	77¼	75	76⅝	+3½
100½	101¼	400	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅞
88½	89	3,200	Am. Beet Sugar	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	88¼	— ⅜
59	59¼	6,900	Am. Can	58¾	59⅝	58	59¼	+ ⅝
110½	112	200	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	—1
60⅝	61¼	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	60½	61½	60⅝	60⅞	— ⅜
145	147½	500	Am. Coal Products	147½	147½	147½	147½	+ ½
51	52	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
51	52	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
28	29⅝	300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	+ ¼
22¼	22½	1,400	Am. Linseed	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¼
50½	51	1,100	Am. Linseed pf	50½	50½	50¼	50½	— ¼
72¼	72⅝	7,300	Am. Locomotive	72½	73¼	71⅝	72½	+ ⅛
98	99¼	25,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99	100⅜	98⅛	99	+ ⅛
111½	112	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111⅜	111⅞	111⅛	111⅜	— ⅛
54⅛	55	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	55¼	55¼	54½	54½	— ⅝
110	110½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	110½	109⅝	110½	+ ⅝
132½	132⅞	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	132½	133¼	132½	132⅞	+ ⅛
218	221	200	Am. Tobacco	218	218	218	218	..
44	44⅝	500	Am. Woolen	44⅞	44⅞	44	44	—1
97	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	800	Am. Writing Pr. pf	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
85¼	85⅜	18,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	86¼	85	85⅜	— ⅞
103½	103⅝	1,500	At., Top. & S. F	103⅜	103⅞	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
113	113⅜	100	Atlantic Coast Line	113⅞	113⅞	113⅜	113⅞	..
70½	71¼	5,000	At., Gulf & W. I	68⅛	71⅝	68¾	71⅛	+2⅝
64	65¼	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64⅝	65	64⅜	65	..
75⅜	76½	7,500	Baldwin Loco	76½	77	75¼	76½	+ ¼
86⅜	86⅝	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	87½	86⅜	86⅝	— ⅛
72⅜	73¼	1,200	Baltimore & O. pf	73½	73½	72⅝	72⅞	— ⅛
84½	84⅞	300	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	— ⅛
60	60¼	100	Brown Shoe	60	60	60	60	..
67	67¼	1,200	Butte & Superior	67¼	67¼	67	67¼	..
47	47⅛	200	California Petrol	47	47	46¼	46¼	— ⅝
177½	178½	400	Canadian Pacific	178½	178½	178	178	— ½
56¼	56⅝	4,400	Central Leather Co	56	57	56	56½	+ ⅜
112	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ⅛
103	104	700	Chandler Motor	105	105	103½	103½	—2⅜
61½	62	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
36	36⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37	37	37	..
94½	94⅝	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅜	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅜
120	127	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	..
120⅜	123	300	Chi., Northwest	127	127	127	127	..
16¾	17	12,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅞
20	20⅜	1,300	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
51	51¼	2,000	Chino Copper	51½	51½	51	51	— ½
51½	53	250	Clev., C., C. & St. L	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
78	82	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	80	80	80	..
78	82	80	Do., odd lot	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	..
72	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	..
48¼	48⅝	30,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	49½	46½	48⅝	+1¾
138	139	700	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138¾	138¾	—1¼
14⅜	15	300	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
72½	72¾	17,100	Crucible Steel	72¼	73¼	71½	72⅜	+ ⅞
117⅜	118	100	Crucible Steel pf	117¾	117⅞	117¾	117⅞	+ ¼
245	260	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	250	250	250	250	+12½
56⅜	57¼	4,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	57¼	58¾	56⅜	57¼	..
94⅞	95	800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95	95	95	..
44½	45	1,200	Distillers' Securities	46	46	45¼	45½	— ¼
25⅞	26	300	Dome Mines	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
9	10	100	Du., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	..
36⅝	36⅞	6,500	Erie	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	53	800	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	52¾	53	— ⅛
14	17⅞	100	Federal Min. & S	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+5⅛
39	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
169½	170¼	1,800	General Electric	170	170½	170	170¼	+ ⅛
118	119	200	General Motors pf	118	119	118	119	..
72	72⅛	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	72⅝	72	72	— ⅜
118	118¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	118½	118⅝	118½	118½	— ⅜
39½	39¾	9,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	37⅝	39½	37⅝	39½	+1¼
45¾	45⅞	500	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅝
52	52¼	8,200	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	52⅝	51⅜	52¼	..
16¾	16½	300	Interboro Consol	16½	16½	16	16	— ⅛
74	76¼	200	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	..
12	14¼	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	..
78	80	200	Int. Harvester Corp	79	79	78½	78½	..
36⅝	36⅞	108,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	37¼	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1
101⅜	101⅝	105,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	103⅜	103⅝	98½	101⅝	+2⅝
42⅜	43	2,800	Int. Nickel	43⅝	43⅝	42	43	..
155	156	1,500	Int. Paper	156	164	155	157⅝	+ ⅝
71⅜	72	1,050	Int. Paper pf	71⅞	72½	71⅜	72	+1⅜
85	86½	50	Jewel Tea	86	86	86	86	..
58	59¾	200	Kan. City South. pf	58½	58½	58	58	..
71⅞	72	1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	11,200	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	49	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
75	75¾	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	75¾	76	75	75	..
38	42	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	39	39	39	39	—4
79	79¼	800	Lehigh Valley	79	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅝
35½	37	100	Long Island	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
230	230⅞	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	230	230	230	230	+7
129½	129⅞	200	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	+1
67	67½	100	Mackay Cos.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
84	84¼	4,200	Maxwell Motors	85¼	85⅝	83⅞	84¼	— ⅛
57⅝	57¾	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58¾	58¾	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅜
100	100¾	10,900	Mexican Petroleum	101	102	100	100	—1
91	93½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¼	93¾	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
34½	35	900	Miami Copper	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
..	..	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	130	130	130	130	—7
..	3⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
..	5¼	700	Missouri Pacific	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	..
..	5⅝	400	Mo. Pacific pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
..	23¼	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
..	40½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	40	40½	40	40¼	..
119	120	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
..	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	75⅜	75⅜	75	75	— ⅛
109	111½	100	Nat. C. & S. pf. x d	109	109	109	109	+1⅜
..	24	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅜	24⅜	23½	23½	..
..	66¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	66	66¼	66	66¼	+ ⅛
1,100	188	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	188	188	188	188	+ ⅛
..	137	600	N. Y. Air Brake	138	138	137	137½	— ½
1,000	103¾	1,000	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅝
..	30	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30½	..
..	90	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	90	90½	90	90¼	— ⅛
130	130½	500	Norfolk & Western	130⅝	130⅝	130	130	— ⅛
4,100	112	4,100	Northern Pacific	111⅝	111⅞	110⅞	111	— ⅛
..	24¼	400	Pacific Mail	22¾	24	22¾	24	+1
..	37	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	37	37	36	37	+1¼
2,900	66	2,900	Penn. R. R	66	66	65¾	65¾	..
200	39	200	Philadelphia Co	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
100	102¾	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102⅞	102⅞	102¼	102¾	+ ⅜
100	103	100	Pitts. Coal cfs of dep	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
1,400	53	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	53¼	53¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
..	90	250	Pressed Steel C. pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+1
100	132	100	Public Service N. J	130	130	130	130	..
103¾	104	200	Pullman Co	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
2,100	46	2,100	Railway Steel Sp	46¼	47	46¼	47	+ ⅞
..	100	200	Railway Steel S. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
6,800	24⅝	6,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
37,800	104	37,800	Reading	104¾	104¾	103	103⅞	—1
..	44¼	100	Reading 1st pf	44	44	44	44	+1
..	52	14,000	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	—1
..	51¼	14,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	50¾	52	50¾	51¼	+ ⅝
113	118	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113	118	113	118	+ ⅝
201	202¾	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	201	202¾	201	202¾	+2½
284½	285	400	Shattuck-Arizona	284½	285	284½	285	..
49	49¼	210	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
98	98¼	2,700	Southern Pacific	98	98¾	98	98¼	+ ⅛
184	184	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	184	184	184	184	..
24	24¼	400	Southern Railway	24	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
68¾	68¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
131½	131⅝	8,600	Studebaker Co	131½	131⅝	130¾	130¾	— ⅞
25¾	25¾	1,700	Tennessee Copper	25¾	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
..	104¾	900	Texas Co	104	104¾	104	104¾	+ ⅞
62¾	62¾	100	Third Avenue	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
104	104½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	—2
102	102	200	Underwood Typew	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
..	7¾	530	Union B. & P. Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	600	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	+1
139¼	139½	9,900	Union Pacific	139⅝	140	139¼	139¾	— ⅝
44	49	300	United Cigar Mfrs	49	49	47¾	47¾	— ⅞
101¾	101⅞	900	United Cigar Stores	102¾	102¾	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
168	168½	24,800	United Fruit Co	161½	168½	161½	168½	+6½
..	9¼	100	United Rys. Invest	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
113⅞	114	5,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	113⅞	113⅞	111	112¾	—1¼
20	20	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	20	20	20	20	..
1⅞	2	1,900	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	900	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
58	58¼	4,400	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¾	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅛
109⅜	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
71	71¼	1,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71¼	72	71¼	71¼	..
91⅜	91½	77,400	U. S. Steel	92	92¼	91⅛	91⅜	— ⅞
117⅜	118	800	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	..
82	82¾	5,200	Utah Copper	82¼	82¾	81½	82⅜	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	100	Utah Securities	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
40	41½	1,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
109	110¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
46	48	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	48	48	47	47	..
50¼	50¾	1,400	Wabash pf	50	50¼	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	300	Wabash pf. B	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	200	Western Maryland	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
90¼	90½	350	Western Union Tel	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	..
59½	59⅝	7,900	Westingh. E. & M	60	60¼	59¾	59⅝	+ ⅛
55⅛	55⅞	5,300	Willys-Overland	56¼	56¼	55¼	55⅞	— ⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	..	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	..	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	108⅛	108¼	107⅞	108⅛
4½s	Mar., 1968	108	108¼	107⅞	108
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	108¼	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	108¼	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	..	100⅜	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102¾	102⅛	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May, 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
3½s	Nov., 1965	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	91	91⅜	91	91⅜
3½s	May, 1954	91	91⅜	91	91⅜

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1928	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1930-1934	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
4½s

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 352,641 shares of stocks and $189,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 82,660; oils, 40,956, and mining, 229,025. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25,000	‡Aetna Expl...	10⅞	12¾	10⅞	12¾
600	B.-A. Tob. ord. bearer				
8,200	‡Butler Chem..	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
125	‡Can. C. & F..	60	52	50	52
25	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	77	77	77	77
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Car L. & Pow	4	4¼	4	4⅛
200	Charcoal Iron. of Am. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Chevrolet M.	206	207	204	204
250	Driggs-Seab'y	98	98	95	97
600	‡Electric Gun..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡Emerson M...	4½	4½	4	4
150	Emerson Phon.	9¾	10	9¾	10
800	‡Flem.-La Phon	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Gas., W. & W	40	42	40	41
100	‡Hask. & B. Car	37½	37½	37½	37½
100	Int. A. F. Sec.	19	19	19	19
32,800	††Jop. Ore Spel. (new stock)	52	55	52	55
400	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
675	‡Lake Tor. Bl.	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝
700	Man. Transit..	1¾	2	1¾	2
5,600	‡Maxim Mun..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	‡Mdv. Steel..	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
150	‡Mitch. Mo..	63½	63½	63½	63½
5,000	Feer. M. & T..	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
1,200	‡Pullm. Vent..	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
800	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	3	3	2⅞	3
300	‡Saxon M. Car.	7	6¼	5¾	6¼
885	Sp'f'd Body	78	78	77	77
1,000	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
3,100	‡Stromb. Carb.	44⅞	44⅞	44	44⅜
800	Stromb. Motor..	66½	66⅝	66	66⅝
600	Spbmar. Boat, v. t. ctfs..	35¼	35¼	35	35
1,600	‡Tob. Products	47½	48	46¾	48
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs..				
5,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	‡U.S.L. & H. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
400	U. S. Shipb..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3,000	‡United Motors	64⅝	65	63¾	63¾
1,800	Un. Prof. Sh..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	White Motors..	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
800	‡Zinc Concent..	4	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6	Buck. P. L....	94	94	94	+ 4
11	Illinois P. L..	100	100	100	
6	S. Oil of Ky..	428	428	428	
10	Vacuum Oil...	282	282	282	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	56	56
1,275	‡Bar. O. G..	3	3⅛	3	3
200	‡Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref)..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,200	‡Cos. O. & G.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2,100	Federal Oil...	4	4¼	4	4¼
600	‡K. O. of N.Y.	80	80	77	78
500	Met. Petro..	11½	12¼	11½	12¼
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	38	40	38	39
350	‡Midwest Ref.	62	62	60	62
200	‡Muskogee Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	‡N. Y.-Ok Oil.	1	1	1	1
2,000	‡Okla. Oil....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,600	‡Omar O. & G.	90	88	88	89
200	‡Sap. O. & R.	10	10	10	10
200	Savoi Oil....	10	10	10	10
6,900	††Tex. M. P..	92	94	92	94
4,000	‡Tuft. Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
100	Way. O. & G..	4	4	4	4

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Ala.-Br.Col.M. (a prospect)..	50	55	50	55
3,900	††Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,300	‡Ariz. Cop'f'ds	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	‡Atlanta	10	10½	10	10
6,800	Big L. & Co..	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
1,000	††Booth	13	13	13	13
1,300	Boston & Mon.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15,000	Bostc C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	6	6	5¾	5¾
200	‡Calaveras Cop	5¼	5¼	5	5¼
3,700	Caledonia	60	63	60	60
2,000	‡Candoy	4½	4½	4½	4½
11,500	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,300	‡Consol.-Home.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Crystal Cop. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
675	Dundee-A. Cop.	62	62	62	62
6,800	††Emma Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,280	‡Goldfield Con.	88	88	84	84
20,000	‡Graham. Min.	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
450	Hecla Min....	5	5	5	5
4,700	‡Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)..	74	75	73	73
150	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	Jerome V. (a prospect)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
750	††Jim Butler..	85	85	83	83
17,500	‡Jumbo Exten	59	59	52	53
600	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
2,000	††Kewaun	3	3	3	3
3,500	‡Marsh Mining	11	11	11	11
700	‡McKinley-Dar	59	59	58	58
200	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
1,200	Monitor Min..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7,000	††Mother Lode	30½	31	30½	30½
8,000	††Newray M..	50	50	50	50
400	Nip. M. Co..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
29,900	††Old Em., L.	17	18	17	18
2,000	‡Old Silver. Lake.	23	23	23	23
800	‡R. H. Mining	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
2,300	††Rex C. M..	19	19½	18½	19
3,500	‡Roch. Mines..	62	62	61	61
700	‡San Toy	14	14½	14	14½
800	‡S. C. & L..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	††Silver Pick..	12	12	12	12
250	Standard S.-L.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,700	‡Success Min.	33	38	32	35
2,000	††Temiska	59	59	59	59
1,700	Tonopah Ext..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,500	Tonopah Min..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	‡U.S. Con. M.	7	8	7	8
23,800	††Un. Ver. Ex.	82½	83¼	81½	83
800	Unity G.M. Co.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	‡E. Cons..	79	79	79	79
1,800	‡White O. Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	‡Yukon A.T. c.	44½	44½	44	44
1,200	Yukon G. M..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$158,500	Con. Ar. Sm. 5s.....	45	50	45	50
10,000	‡Cosden Oil 6s. w. i..	102	102	101¾	101¾
15,000	‡Midvale St. 5s.....	95	95½	95	95½
6,000	‡Russian Gv. 6½s. w. i...	100	100	100	100

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ‡‡ dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord...	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
Charcoal Iron of Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Essex Motors	7	7¼	7	7¼
Grant. Motor Car...	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Hall Signal pf.....	24	28	24	28
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	95	96	95	96
Hupp Motor Car....	6¼	7	6¼	7
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kathodian Bronze pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Kelsey Wheel pf.....	100	100½	100	100½
Motor Prod.....	62	68	62	68
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Scripps Booth	50½	51½	50½	51½
Springfield Body pf..	116	120	113	118
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
United Zinc	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf...	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Heuetan Oil	14	16	14½	16¾
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¼	12⅝
Stacey Oil	37½	38	38¼	39
Wayside Oil & Ref...	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Cerro de Pasco Cop..	35	36	36¼	36½
Goldfield Merger	8	9	8	9
Goldfield Red Lion....	14	16	14	16
La Rose Cons.....	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Montana Gold Mines.	98	99	98	98
Oatman Southern	25	29	25	29
Pittsburgh Jerome....	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Stewart	⅞	1	⅞	1

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Explosives pf...	59	64	59	64
American Brass	280	290	280	290
Atlas Powder	175	190	175	190
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	123	126	123	126
Bliss (E. W.)....	590	615	590	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	480	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	825	800	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	285	300	270	285
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	315	325	310	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond..	160	175	160	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	110	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co....	575	590	570	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

FOR INVESTORS.

The Annalist every Monday publishes an extended list of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Annalist, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week of August	$292,334	$67,204
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,688,054	229,499

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

2d week of August	841,500	413,900
July 1 to Aug. 14	5,543,700	2,715,900

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week of August	2,943,000	112,800
July 1 to Aug. 14	17,723,000	6,674,000

CHI., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

1st week of August	168,941	28,810
July 1 to Aug. 7	1,011,601	164,783

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

2d week of August	521,700	18,800
July 1 to Aug. 14	3,074,000	136,500

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

12 mos. gross	24,890,084	3,066,848
Net on rev	10,150,673	2,611,105

GRAND TRUNK—

2d week of August	1,286,980	232,577

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week of August	492,746	89,412
July 1 to Aug. 14	14,408,803	684,067

PERE MARQUETTE—

2d week of August	415,593	35,041
July 1 to Aug. 14	2,598,026	302,357

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week of August	241,000	42,000
July 1 to Aug. 14	1,871,000	265,000

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

2d week of August	352,000	36,888
July 1 to Aug. 14	2,288,221	173,698

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for June—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$174,945	$163,746	$14,099
Net after tax..	71,288	39,881	$1,407
Sur. after chg., dep., and am.	22,902	1,684	21,218
Net after tax..	1,971,164	1,982,600	*11,446
Sur. after chg., dep., and am.	711,798	888,247	28,551
Net after tax..	162,110	165,566	*3,456

Included in operating expenses for June and for the twelve months is a credit of $20,428 profit on aluminium sold over the original cost, thus accounting for the small operating ratio in June.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for June—

Gross	64,868	60,908	3,400
Net after tax..	25,105	20,949	*1,844
Sur. aft. chg..	7,519	7,789	*270
12 mos. gross..	800,890	780,504	20,356
Net after tax..	369,041	406,397	*36,356
Sur. after chg..	157,632	193,979	*36,347

Included in operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1916, was $54,000 for depreciation, an increase of $38,000 over the similar charge for the preceding year.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN FOR JULY.

	1916	1915	% Gain
Gross	$363,265	$306,215	18.99%
Net	204,588	158,433	29.13%
Surplus	204,588	158,433	3.24%
Seven months' gross	2,622,193	2,122,193	23.54%
Net	1,679,618	1,439,618	16.53%
Surplus	973,406	783,406	24.90%
Twelve months' gross	4,396,194	3,926,194	22.04%
Net	2,828,383	2,374,383	19.13%
Surplus	1,909,034	1,469,034	30.12%
Balance after pf. dividends	1,175,534	735,534	59.10%

*Decrease.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT FOR JUNE.

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
June gross	$243,379	$218,658	Inc. $24,721
Net after taxes	94,936	95,421	Dec. 485
Surplus after charges	28,200	24,394	Inc. 3,806
Twelve mos. gross	2,750,843	2,551,263	Inc. 208,580
Net after taxes	1,125,337	1,106,521	Inc. 18,816
Surplus after charges	335,475	329,311	Inc. 6,164
Balance after pf. div.	197,475	191,311	Inc. 6,164

For the year ended June 30, 1916, there was included in operating expenses for depreciation $174,000, compared with $48,000 for this purpose in the preceding year.

Interstate Electric Corporation reported for the six months ended June 30:

Six mos. gross	$262,033	$259,313	Inc. $33,299
Net after taxes	114,777	102,478	Inc. 17,735
12 mos. gross	586,693	537,671	Inc. 49,022
Net after taxes	241,240	212,899	Inc. 28,341

LEWISTON, AUGUSTA & WATERVILLE for June.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	72,030	67,446	4,584
Net	28,991	27,067	1,924
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,597	11,056	1,841
12 mos. gross	767,749	703,897	59,852
Net aft. taxes	281,393	244,021	17,372
Sur. aft. chgs..	69,140	56,478	12,662

Included in operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1916, was $23,000 for depreciation, compared with $15,000 in the preceding year.

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC, (Standard Gas & Electric Subsidiary)—

July gross	685,763	678,841	6,922
Net aft. taxes	89,460	84,333	5,127
12 mos. gross	2,375,149	2,144,270	330,879
Net aft. taxes	1,408,873	1,155,490	253,383

WASHINGTON BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS for July—

Gross	79,978	71,960	8,012
Net aft. taxes	35,373	30,485	4,888
Total income..	36,395	31,359	5,046
Sur. aft. chgs..	14,785	9,923	4,862
Net aft. taxes	490,780	464,027	35,762
Net aft. taxes	202,827	175,521	27,306
Total income..	210,572	183,345	27,227
Sur. aft. chgs..	87,211	33,512	25,699

Operating ratio for July was 52.21 per cent. of gross, compared with 54.30 per cent. for July, 1915, while for the seven months the operating ratio was 55.72 per cent., compared with 59.04 per cent. for the seven months of 1915.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..6		May, 1926	96½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.5		Aug., 1919	97⅞	98⅝	5.70
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	4.85
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97¼	97⅜	5.90
Argen. Govt..6		Dec.15,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.55
City of Mont.5		May, 1918	99⅜	100⅜	5.45
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.95
City of Quec.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.95
Prov. of Que.5		Air., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1919	99¾	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.5		Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100⅛	4.95
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100⅛	4.97
Prov. of Man.5		Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.40
Norweg. Govt.6		Feb., 1923	105½	107½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.6		Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	4.75
Norwes. Govt.6		Oct.,15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.15
Prov. of Ont.5		Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.80
Prov. of N. B.5		Dec., 1919	99½	100⅛	4.93
G. of N. F...5		July, 1919	97½	99¾	5.25
Prov. of Sask.5		Feb., 1918		99¾	5.25
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt...5		Feb., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5		Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Am. Loco...5		July, 1916	100⅛	101	3.90
Am. Ref. ...6		Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½		Aug., 1929	98¼	98⅜	4.35
Am. Thread...		Jan., 1919	98¼	98½	4.65
Anacon. Cop.5		Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.15
A.V.R.L. & P.6		June, 1917	101	101¾	3.45
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101¼	102¼	5.45
Bklyn. R. T...5		July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.90
Can. North...5		Sep., 1917	98¾	98¾	5.90
C. P. R. & L.6		July10,'18	99¼	100	6.00
C. B. & Qy.4		May, 1918	102¾	103	3.73
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	97⅜	98	4.40
Chicago Elev..5		July, 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Cub.-Am. Sug.6		Apr., 1918	102	102¼	5.65
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	96½	99	6¼
Erie R. R...5½		Apr., 1917	100¾	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber..6		Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.74
G. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.30
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Harv. Ind..5		Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El...		Apr., 1918	100¾	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry. ..6		Min. Gen. E.	100⅛	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.00
Mont. T. & P.5		June, 1916	99	99¼	
Morgan & W.5		Apr., 1917	99¾	99¾	9.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½		Dec., 1918	90¼	90¾	5.05
N. Fin. Nav'.6		May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
Otis Elev.....5		Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	6.00
Penn. Co. 4½		June 5,'21	100½	100⅝	5.25
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.32
Rem. Ar. Co.5				100⅜	4.75
Met. C. Co.5		Feb.19,'19	89½	90½	
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.60
U. R. C. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S. P. S. Co.5		Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	100¾	101	4.38
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.....5		Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.03
Wm. R. Arms..5		Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	97⅜	98	6.40
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100¼	100½	5¾
Winn. E. Ry..6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

Cerro de Pasco Copper Co. Dissolves

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Company has filed articles of dissolution with the Secretary of the State of New Jersey. It owned control of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the Cerro de Pasco Railway Company. The dissolution was effected as a result of the recent financial reorganization, whereby the newly formed Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation will hold all of the stock of the three companies. As a result of the change the corporation will save $36,700 per annum in taxes.

PACIFIC MAIL CO. RESUMES SERVICE

The Ecuador, Recently Purchased, Sails Today for Ports in China.

TWO OTHER SHIPS BOUGHT

President of the Company Says Its Future Depends on a Modified Seamen's Act.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company resumes today the service to the Orient which was interrupted last Fall when the company decided to sell its property and go out of business. The Ecuador, recently bought, with the Venezuela and Colombia, from the Dutch West Indies Company, and converted into an oil burner, sails from San Francisco today for China. Her sister ships will be put into the service as soon as possible.

Telegrams of congratulation and good wishes were received yesterday from Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and Charge d'Affaires Tanaka of the Japanese Embassy. The oriental service was established in 1867, and ran continuously until the Southern Pacific, which for the last twenty years controlled the company, began selling the ships. Five of the finest vessels on the Pacific had already been disposed of when the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co. took over the company. They continue to operate the Panama line, and are now re-establishing the more important service.

In a statement announcing the resumption of the transpacific service George J. Baldwin, President of the Pacific Mail Company, said that its future will depend upon the action of the Federal authorities.

"It became impossible for American capital to operate ships on the Pacific Ocean under the American flag in normal times, partly due to the cost of construction of American vessels, but principally because of the increased operating costs over those of other nations," said Mr. Baldwin. "If the Seamen's bill is left unmodified, and the Alexander shipping bill should become a law without material modification, then this condition of affairs will again prevail in normal times.

"No one can clearly foresee the future of the shipping business after the war, but we are such firm believers in the necessity of an American mercantile marine that we desire to do everything in our power to assist in its creation. We believe the time must soon come when our lawmakers will realize the necessity for considering facts instead of theories in regard to American shipping, and will stand ready to encourage American capital to go into it.

"In common with every one else, we saw this need when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was sold by the former owners. We knew that during the existence of the present abnormal freight rates these ships could be profitably operated, and having bought them we propose to continue their operation as long as this can prove profitable, believing that such revision of our laws will be made as will enable us to continue permanently the only transpacific line operating under the American flag."

Gas Earnings Increase 30.5%.

Data compiled by the United Gas and Electric Corporation show that the gross earnings of its subsidiary companies in twelve cities of the country for the year ended June 30, 1916, were $14,363,685, an increase over the previous year of $1,171,894, or 8.8 per cent. Operating expenses were $7,905,798, and charges $3,461,348. Net earnings after all charges were deducted were $2,906,539, an increase of $678,968, or 30.5 per cent.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	99½	99½	99½	99½
836	Alaska Gold..	16½	16½	15½	15⅝
415	Am. Zinc....	33	67	66	66
175	Am. Zinc pf...	65	65	64½	64½
250	Anaconda	86	86	85	85⅛
935	Ariz. Com....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Sup..	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
400	Calu. & Ariz..	71⅝	72	71⅝	71⅝
12	Calu. & Hecla.	540	541	540	541
1,358	Copper Range..	63¾	64	63½	63⅝
25	Daly West....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	East Butte....	13	13	13	13
10	Granby	88	88	88	88
50	Inspiration ..	52½	52⅝	52½	52½
15	Isle Royale...	29½	29½	29½	29½
35	Kerr Lake....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
60	La Salle	14	14	13	13
135	Mass. Con....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
120	Mohawk	90	90½	90	90½
5	New Arcadian..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	North Butte...	23¼	23¼	23	23
50	Old Dominion..	69	69	69	69
50	Osceola	88	90	88	90
225	Pond Creek....	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
110	Quincy	89	90	88	90½
150	Ray Con.....	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝
50	Santa Fe.....	2	2	2	2
85	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
70	South Lake....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15	S. Mary's ex div	75	75	75	75
6	Sup. & Bos....	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Superior	11½	11½	11½	11½
10	Tamarack	30¼	30¼	29½	29½
50	Tenn. Cop....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
60	Trinity	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Tuolumne	40	45	40	45c
1,290	U.S.Smelters..	71½	72	71¼	71¾

$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS
ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
From Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

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Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

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SUNSET LODGE
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR
On the Ocean front; all outdoor sports. Evening dances. Select clientele. Private boat from Battery (45 minutes)
FRANK P. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Phone Coney Island 900.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, Riding, and all the outdoor sports. Special rates for summer.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

Exclusive Polly Ann Inn—Excellent week-end accommodations, special Virginia dinners; auto route via Saw Mill River Road to Bedford Road; 'phone Pleasantville 66; auto meets trains of Harlem Division; no children accommodated.

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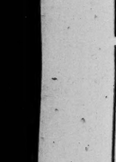
The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN, Mgr., Props.



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Edgemere, Long Island
Accommodates 300
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
NOW OPEN
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
'Phone Far Rockaway—600

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
On the Ocean Front.
Positively Open Until November 1st.
American plan of the highest order. Private baths, running water, telephone. Private bathing beach.
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Phone Far Rockaway 1900

BATTERSHALL INN
and Fairview, Sea Cliff, L. I.
Within commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft. Overlooking water. Modern improvements. Special rates. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

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Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 8th Ave. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the Passenger Dept., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOTEL FREEPORT, L. I.
Beautifully situated near water and station, large sunparlors. Fresh sea food; excellent service. Fall rates. A. E. FROST.

FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I.
15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW JERSEY.
HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG,
Tel. Long Branch 1083. Manager.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes, near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

The SUR-LA-COTE,
Saugerties, N. Y.
Two college women will take in a few guests; roomy brick house; telephone; modern plumbing; large grounds; on State road, one mile from village; reasonable use of horses and motor car. Open year round. References exchanged.
PILLSBURY & JENNETT, Props.

NEW MONMOUTH
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Modern Seaside Hotel.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
Branch office of CHANDLER & CO., Brokers.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New and modern; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 26th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

STRAND,
Formerly Pittsburg. 1st door from beach; perfect cuisine; dancing; single, $12; double, $20-$25.

NEW YORK.
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The and souper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. I. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
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Concerts by superb orchestra.
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COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Shanstein, Propr.

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Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIRE PROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
BAUMGTER, Pres. Steve Hogarty and Wm. Hogarty

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; cap. city 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
OSTEND
Ideal Late Summer and Fall Resort.

THE LORAINE
St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Wagner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
THE BREAKERS Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. COR. OCEAN & 2D AV. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. T. Widdemere, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.
Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
A mountain country of thrilling beauty transformed into a wonderful summer playground. Write for booklet, "The White Mountains of New Hampshire." Vacation Bureau, 171 Broadway, Room 606, N. Y. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.
HOTEL CONEWAGO On Lake Conewago. Modern conve. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New York. —In the matter of WAHLE-PHILLIPS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Taken on the 21st day of August 21st, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire assets of the above mentioned bankrupt will be offered for sale as a going concern at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, and such orders in reference to the administration of this estate as may be deemed proper will then or thereafter be made. For particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the property is to be offered for sale, reference may be made either to E. Rush Duer, Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or to Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, attorneys for the Receiver, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

E. RUSH DUER,
Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for the Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LINDENBAUM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 24, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 223 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, fixtures, etc.

MAX DRUCKMAN, Trustee.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON MICHEL, doing business as M. MICHEL & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Aug. 25, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 656 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flowers, feathers, safe, fixtures, etc.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
ISRAEL BRINKMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District, N. Y.—No. 23,400.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM R. HAYNIE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William R. Haynie are hereby given notice that on July 27th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 23,044.—Notice is given that ISRAEL TURETZKY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 19,855.—Notice is given that ROBERT H. CARTER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jute Bags and Filter Paper Among the Articles Passed On.

F. W. Myers & Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a contention relating to American goods alleged to have been returned. The Collector assessed duty upon printed jute bags under the regular provision for such goods. The importers claimed free entry under the tariff as American goods returned, an alternative claim being for entry at 10 per cent as plain woven fabrics. Judge Hay said the regulations of the Treasury Department had not been complied with, nor did the testimony at all clearly show that the bags in question were of American origin. As to the claim for entry as plain woven fabrics, the protest was submitted without testimony, and was accordingly treated as unsupported. In view of this, the protest was overruled.

A controversy between the Government and New York importers of filter paper was settled yesterday in favor of the local merchants. The goods were of various kinds, and entered at different prices. The Custom House authorities decided that the entered prices were too low, and took duty on a higher basis. An appeal was made to Judge Howell, who decided that the values as entered would stand, thus reversing the Customs officials. The filter paper was from Prat Dumas & Co., Couze St. Front, France.

Spun silk yarn from Ormerod Brothers, Ltd., Bradford, came up before Judge Howell on reappraisement. The yarn was invoiced at rates deemed below market value by the importers. The latter put higher prices on the merchandise, but this action failed to satisfy the appraising officials, who raised values still higher. The General Appraiser decided that fractional advances of a shilling a pound would have to stand. The Collector was sustained in his action to that extent.

Market prices on crochet needles made in England were found to have gone up. The specific case before the board involved shipments by James Smith & Son, Redditch, England, the merchandise being described at "Victoria Steel crochet hooks, assorted sizes." They were entered as having a value of 7 shillings, 3 pence, and were advanced to 8 shillings, 6 pence per gross.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The opportunity classes for pupils who failed of promotion last June closed yesterday. They were in session six weeks. They were attended by about 7,000 children. The vacation playgrounds have also been closed.

The examination for license as teacher of drawing in high schools will be held on Sept. 18 and 19.

Manhattan College will reopen on Sept. 11.

The Additional Teachers' Association has called President Willcox's attention to the fact that the delay in opening the schools will cause great hardship to the additional teachers, who are employed on a per diem basis. They have had no pay since June 30. If the schools do not open until Oct. 2 they will be without funds until Nov. 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Just.—John F. Yawger.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Macy vs. Gramerl—Alfred H. Townley.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Cotting vs. Jamieson—John F. Conway. Calhoun vs. White—Joseph P. Hennessy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Henry S. Van Duzer vs. Morris Weiss—Henry Brady.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—John C. R. Eckerson vs. George B. Burch—Edwin D. Bechtel. Archibald H. M. Sinclair vs. Aaron Domb—Jonah J. Goldstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Jenkins, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Dunn vs. Salzano—Bernard Hahn. Amer. Co-Operative Sav. & Loan Assn. vs. Bligh—Charles E. Buchner. Ashley Harmon vs. Same—John A. Bolles. Drechler vs. Co-Free Realty Co.—Abraham I. Solomon. Travis vs. Voorhees (four cases)—Eugene L. Brisach. City N. Y. vs. Geesner—Edward D. Bolton. Same vs. Bergen—Owen S. M. Tierney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Admission to the bar.

Candidates for admission to the Bar, whose names are appended and who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed the law examinations, are notified to appear on the 18th day of September, 1916, at 10 A. M., before the Committee on Character at the Court Room of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn: Turner E. Adams, Ronald Boyle, Edward Blackmar, Jr., Bennet M. Blumenthal, Frederick L. Cadman, Rose H. Cahill, Bernard A. Cruse, Lewis E. Collings, John P. Dyer, William J. Feist, Martin J. Fay, William Forbes, Warren H. Gilman, Jonathan Grout, Julius Gottlieb, Robert W. Gilmore, Cornelius Hearn, Jr., Lawrence A. Healy, Erwin B. Hallett, Edward Hinshaw, Frank A. Kister, Henry E. Kelley, Samuel H. King, George S. Kelly; Herbert Du B. Lent, John R. Lasher, Jr., William F. Lally, Robert I. Leggett, Max H. Lowe, Sumner H. Lark, Samuel Lyons, John H. Leddy, Alfred R. Lersner, Francis McNamara, Samuel W. Murphy, Stanley M. Moffat, Franklin W. Mowell, William F. Montgomery, Winifred Notman, Max Osterman, Walter S. Orr, John P. Phillips, Winifred K. Petigrue, Charles F. Paterno, Joseph L. Ryan, Everett Rushmore, Samuel Rubin, Charles W. Raynor, Joseph A. Reilly, Frederick G. Ray, Joseph Redback, Harold L. Rosenblume, Jacob Schapiro, Israel Spielberg, William W. Trench, Rupert B. Thomas, Jr.

The following have passed the examination prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals, and will have compiled with their provisions upon producing and filing with the Cobrt evidence that they have studied law in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Court of Appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law:

John Adiken, 2d, Frederick H. Berges, Jr., Frank Cueurullo, Louis Dorf, Vincent T. Follmar, Harold L. Godwin, James A. Higgins, Adolph Kappus, Jr., Joseph J. Nanry, D. W. Phillips, Louis Phillips, Samuel Goldstein, Winslow R. Cuthbert, David S. Rubin, David Schneir, Solomon Gavrin, Nathan Schmelkin, Charles Reznikoff, Raymond J. Gilligan, Frederick Weisbrod, Jacob L. Mulwitz, Abraham E. Goldberg, Anthony S. Lamanna, Raphael D. Coeutlerie,

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District N. Y.—No. 23,549.—In Bankruptcy.—RUDOLPH BERGMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Rudolph Bergman are hereby given notice that on August 14th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, August 31st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21 820. Notice is given that NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of fifty per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,547 in Bankruptcy.—LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Lawrence Goldberg are hereby given notice that on August 12th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, August 31st, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—sold at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, August 31st, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$400,000 Investment in Heights Apartments—Congressman Loft Pays $112,000 for Hilton Estate at Saratoga—East Sixtieth Street Sale—$70,000 Residence Deal at Garden City.

The upper west side section on the Heights furnished a good investment deal yesterday in the purchase by the Dofry Realty Company of the two six-story apartment houses known as the Sunderland and Norma Courts at 522 to 534 West 136th Street. They have a frontage of 100 feet by 100 deep between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

The property was purchased from the R. L. S. Realty Company, controlled by Ralph L. Spotts, who acquired them, with other property, last April from the United States Rubber Company, which had formerly taken them over from the defunct New York Real Estate Security Company.

Louis Starr was the broker in the sale. The holding price was close to $400,000.

Congressman Loft Buys Hilton's Saratoga Estate.

Congressman George W. Loft of this city purchased the extensive property comprising the Saratoga holdings of the late Judge Hilton, which were sold at auction yesterday at Saratoga by Joseph P. Day for a total of $112,000. The parcels were first sold individually, but Mr. Loft's bid for the entire estate exceeded the amount obtained for the separate lots. The property included more than 1,000 acres, with numerous buildings. Mr. Loft said he would hold the property as an investment.

Buy to Protect Light and Air.

The Dunnock Company, controlled by Bing & Bing, builders and operators, have purchased from the New York Trust Company as Trustee 26 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 22 by 100.5. The dwelling was purchased to protect the light of property recently acquired by the same buyers at 28 to 34 East Sixtieth Street, consisting of four brownstone dwellings on plot 82 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, on which plot, it is understood, a fourteen-story fireproof apartment hotel will be erected.

Plans were filed by Emery Roth, architect, at an estimated cost of $400,000 for this building before the Board of Estimate passed on the report of the Commission on Building Heights and Restrictions.

Bing & Bing recently sold to an investor a building of similar character as that projected for the Sixtieth Street plot, known as the Hotel Blackstone, 46-50 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Horace S. Ely negotiated the transaction.

Deal on Marble Hill.

A. N. Gitterman sold for the Marble Hill Real Estate Company, Sigmund Bendit, President, 26-30 Marble Hill Avenue, a plot 73.4 by 100, near West 225th Street, to an operator who is negotiating its resale to a builder for improvement with a five-story apartment. This plot is located between the houses built by William P. Roose and the late Frederick Hummel.

Jewish Welfare Buys School.

The school building at 40 to 44 West 115th Street, 54 by 100, has been sold by Spear & Co. for the Talmud Zorah, Samuel Bayer, President, to the Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf, Abraham Erlanger, President. It will be used by the latter as a manual training school. The consideration was about $50,000. Jacob H. Schiff gave the building to the Talmud and agreed to the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Sarah Marshall sold to J. C. and F. S. Hensheimer 56 East Eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 97.6.

A tentative agreement is reported to have been made for the sale of the four-story and basement dwelling at 66 East Seventy-eighth Street, on lot 17 by 102.2, owned by Frances D. Burnham. Contracts will be signed upon the return of one of the principals in about two weeks. The house adjoins the former Mason-Seaman garage at the southwest corner of Park Avenue, purchased in June by Edgar A. Levy for reimprovement with an apartment.

$30,000 Sale at Spuyten Duyvil.

The Edgehill Terrace Company has purchased from Theodore Van Wyck the residence at Spuyten Duyvil located at the corner of Kappoc Street and the extension of Riverside Drive. The property was held at $30,000. Frederick W. Wright negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

John A. Steinmetz sold to Walter H. Daum, Jr., a plot 50 by 183 on the west side of Cromwell Avenue, 266 feet south of Gleason Avenue.

The Riverside Realty Company sold to Oscar Anderson a lot 25 by 60 on the west side of Rosedale Avenue, 200 feet north of Fremont Avenue.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, Samuel Bergkin, President, sold 1,303 Brook Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 28 by 100, to the Leona Holding Company, (Frederick Brown); also to an investor the four-story flat, 2,259 Crotona Avenue, on a lot 25 by 67.

Brooklyn.

Louis Stern sold for Riskin & Wollin 1,410 Seventy-sixth Street, a one-family, two-story brick dwelling situated on the south side of the street, to a client for occupancy.

$70,000 Sale at Garden City.

Walter Murphy, a New York coffee broker, has purchased for occupancy the residence of the late Frederick P. Morris at Garden City, L. I. The property, which is one of the show places of Garden City, is surrounded on three sides by the links of the Garden City Golf Club. It was held at $70,000.

Sales at Howard Beach.

Smith & Richmond sold at Howard Beach Estates a thirty-foot bungalow plot on Hawtree Basin to J. C. McCulloch, and one lot on the north side of Grimm avenue, near Hawtree Avenue, to Mrs. Ellen Jennings. Mr. McCulloch is filing plans for a $2,000 Summer bungalow.

New Jersey.

The Crane Realty Company of Montclair has sold the four-story business building on the north side of Bloomfield Avenue to George Batten of New York City. The property has a frontage of thirty feet on Bloomfield Avenue, and extends through to Glenridge Avenue, with a frontage of twenty feet on the latter thoroughfare. The property is directly opposite the Montclair Post Office, and has been held at $40,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

A. Hall Berry has purchased from the Ormsbee estate the property on the north side of Warren Place, Montclair, N. J., adjoining his recently acquired brick residence. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Warren Place and extends to a depth of about 200 feet. The property is situated directly opposite the William B. Dickson estate.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold a property at Lester Hill, White Plains, to Mrs. Viola M. Schumacher of this city.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the second and third floors at 33 to 37 East Seventeenth Street, running through to 38 and 46 East Eighteenth Street, comprising about 40,000 feet, to Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, now at 24 and 30 Irving Place, manufacturers of smokers' articles. The lease is for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Hamilton Holding Company the three-story dwelling at 50 West 128th Street with a garage in the rear, to Edward Tompkins.

Snowber & Smith have rented the four-story dwelling at 345 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Realty Notes.

The Havens Relief Fund Society has begun an action against the 1,227 Broadway Company to foreclose the old Haymarket property at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The Broadway Company acquired the property about five years ago.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

153d St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; adjourned to Aug. 25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph & Co.

Van Cortlandt Av, s s, 49.5 ft e of Villa Av, 89x145.5x irregular; S. C. Bradley against M. A. Nally et al.; Bergman & D., attorneys; due, $5,903.54; taxes, &c., $280; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bainbridge Av, n w corner of Rochambeau Av, for a one-story tile garage, 17.8x23.8; Giuseppe Guidone, 2,435 Grand Av, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $500.

Fairfield Av, s e corner of 230th St, for a one-story terra cotta block school, 32x23; Edgehill Terrace Co., Isaac B. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, Vice President, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 43 Cedar St, architect; cost, $3,400.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, 345 and 347, to two seven-story factories; C. G. Koss et al., premises, owners; J. Jesume, 37 Sullivan St, architect, cost, $6,000.

Essex St, s w corner of Rivington St, to a five-story tenement and store; Henry Elias Brewing Co., 403 East 54th St, owner; L. F. J. Welher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

West Broadway, 418 and 420, and Thompson St, 94 and 96, to a five-story loft; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 20 West 44th St, owner; T. S. Holmes, Ridgefield, N. J., architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 207, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6; Lincoln Trust Co. to Joseph Wittman, 209 Eldridge St, and another, mtg $22,000, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner 87th St, 201.5 ft to s s of 88th St x67 to e s of old Bloomingdale Road x— to 87th St x225, intended to convey all right, title, and interest in bed of old road; Emily W. Dix, heir, Morgan Dix, and John McVickar to Anna M. Madeleine, Comtesse du Luart, 183 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, France, and Marguerite D. Solange, Viscomtesse de Gourcuff, 62 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris, all title, quitclaim, May 15; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GRAND ST, 176 to 180, n s, 24.9 ft e of Centre Market Place, 72.3x75.2x irregular; Heyman Vogel to the Topfer Realty Co., on the premises, mtg $80,000, all liens, Aug. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LUDLOW ST, 69, w s, 25x87.6; David Greenfelt to Yetta Schwartz, 18 South 3d St., Brooklyn; all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Isaac Dobrocznski, 309 Broadway.....$100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.6; to Benjamin Smyth, Trustee Church of St. Cyril, 62 St. Mark's Place, mtg $14,500, Aug. 17; attorneys, Owens, G. & T., 189 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

3D AV, 1,013, e s, 80.8 ft n of 105th St, 20x63.4; interior lot at centre line of block between 105th and 106th Sts, 63.4 ft e of 3d Av, 17.1x20.2; Charles Schloerb to West Bronx Building Co., 2,326 Webster Av; mtg $10,000, all liens, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

6TH AV, s w corner of 11th St, runs w 56.10x —x140.6x s 50.6x e 106.7 to avenue x n 9.6 to beginning; Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn to John J. Tynan, 295 West 150th St, b. and s., Aug. 17; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 44 Chambers St.....$100

8TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Henry G. Marshall to Jacob C. and Frederick S. Heinsheimer, 104 West 70th St, all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Julius Levy, 257 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 421 East, n s, 821.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; Cath. Darling to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 40th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 17.....$100

38TH ST, n s, 354.3 ft w of 9th Av, 53.3x98.9; Patrick Lenihan, administrator, to Elizabeth A. Dempsey, 161 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $33,000, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $40,500

38TH ST, 222 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x98.9, s c, 54.11x irregular; Cornelius V. Corson, Tuckahoe, N. Y., et al., to Rudolph J. Hahn, 148 East 83d St, and another, mtg $22,000, all liens, Aug. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 260 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Florence Scheuer to Ards Realty Corporation, 15 William St, b. and s. c. & g., Aug. 16; attorney, C. B. Plante, 15 William St.....$1

118TH ST, 426 and 428 East, s s, 277.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.10x irregular x100.11; 118th St, 434 and 436 East, s s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.8x100.10; Harry Holding Corporation to Graham Siegel Co., 378 Grand St, b. and s., all liens, Aug. 16; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

122D ST, 260 West, n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Margaret Brennan to Frank C. Van Tassell, Jr., 423 16th St., Brooklyn; mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

135TH ST, s s, 329.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11; Swift Realty Co. to Hudson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $53,000, Aug. 17; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St.....$1

137TH ST, 9 West, n s, 173.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x99.11; David S. and Annie B. Ritterband to Annie B. Ritterband, 57 West 75th St, all liens, June 19; attorney, D. S. Ritterband, 52 Broadway $20

144TH ST, 230 West, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ernest H. Rambow to Martha Rambow, 511 West 139th St, all liens, Aug. 11; attorneys, Strouse & Sa.....37

Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of 193d St, 36.10x93x39.8x82.4; Henry Wagner et al, executors, to Henry R. Noll, 207 Willis Av, mtg $27,000, July 1; attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 68 William St.....$30,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Margaret W. Lawrence to Hopkins G. Barrett Co., 400 East Fremont Av, Aug. 7, attorney Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,500

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 180th St, 100x110.3x91.10x133.2; Michael B. McHugh, referee, to Arthur A. Fowler, Peapack, N. J., July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$18,000

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of Terrace Place, 25x100; Hy. W. Droge to Charles F. Volk, Terrace Place, mtg $2,000, Aug. 14; attorney, F. Volk, Terrace Place.....$1

FOREST AV, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 40x102.7; also Forest Av, e s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 50x102.7; also Forest Av, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 50x87.6; Julia Moore to Julia Realty Corp., 277 Broadway, mtg $22,500, Aug. 31; attorney, E. Bittiner, 277 Broadway $100

FRISBY AV, n w corner of Overing Av, 20.1x97.1x20.1x97; Julia M. Cahill to John E. and Julia M. Cahill, 2,537 Frisby Av, Aug. 15; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 Broadway $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 75 ft n of 167th St, 30.8x104.10; Plough & Fox Co. to Dulcet Holding Corp., 71 Nassau St, mtg $32,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LINCOLN AV, 165, n w corner of 135th St, 25x100; Max Weiss to Day-MacDonald Co., Inc., 840 Quincy St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,500, Aug. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

LOTS 179 to 181, Map of Van Cortlandt Estate; also Walton Av, 1,062, e s, 20x100; David C. McBride to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $16,875, Aug. 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$1

LOT 152, Amended Map of Gleason Estate; Charles H. Schwaab to John C. Kurtz, 311 East 123d St, and $3,000, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100

LOTS 129 to 131 and 143, map of Cebrie Park; Gertrude Edwards to Michael Pellechio, 416 East 115th St, Aug. 4; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Pellechio to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, Aug. 4; attorney, same $1

LOTS 445 and 446, Block 13, map of Tremont Terrace; Mary E. Becker to Mary Joseph, 80 Westchester Square, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 50, Block 54, map Morris Park; Van Nest Realty Co., Inc., to John J. Honohan, Jr., 1,488 Commonwealth Av, mtg $2,500, July 31; attorney, R. L. Moran, 707 Morris Park Av.....$1

OGDEN AV, s e s, 184 ft n e of 167th St,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The weather has been fair in all parts of the country during the last twenty-four hours, except Florida, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and Alabama, where showers have fallen.

Temperature is again unseasonably high in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region.

Fair weather generally east of the Mississippi is indicated for Saturday and Sunday, with unimportant changes in temperature on both days.

The tropical disturbance that was first announced on Sunday, Aug. 13, struck the South Texas Coast this afternoon, and at 2 o'clock a gale of fifty-six miles per hour was blowing at Corpus Christi.

Communication with that point and also with Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, has been interrupted. Along the Texas Coast from Galveston eastward the storm was not so severe as on the extreme south coast.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light east to south, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light northeast, fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, fair weather.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Western New York—Generally fair and continued warm Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	87	60 4 P. M.	71	81
6 A. M.	55	71 6 P. M.	70	73
9 A. M.	60	76 9 P. M.	65	73
12 M.	63	79 11 P. M.	62	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 12:45 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 2:18 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:05—452 W. 20 St.; Timothy Carroll.	Slight
9:00—112-114 Ridge St.; Esther Forman.	Not given
10:30—26-28 Carmine St.; John Cossio.	Slight
P. M.	
4:45—302 E. 82; Louise Duicker.	Slight
4:50—79 Grand St.; Lowey & Co.	Slight
6:40—92 Attorney St.; Marcus Kalman.	Slight
6:50—58 Norfolk St.; Rebecca Kaufman.	Slight
7:15—30 Montgomery St.; Philip Kasolowsky	Slight
7:40—1,017 Intervale Av.; Jenny Weisberg	Slight
1:55—119-121 Cannon St.; A. Winstein.	Slight
8:00—205 E. 105 St.; Lena Kopp.	Slight
8:20—775 7th Av.; N. Y. Railways Co.	Slight
8:35—2,049 2d Av.; Samuel Spealman.	Slight
9:20—Lafayette St. (subway) No damage	
11:45—162 W. 128 St.; J. D. Weat.	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments: To take effect 1:30 P. M., Aug. 17—Patrol, from 66 to precincts indicated, assignments to bicycle duty discontinued: O. W. Halsted, 36; T. McManus, 62; A. Blumrath, 42; H. Stockhouse, 61; D. J. Kiely, 63.

Temporary Assignments: Inspectors—John O'Brien, 1st I. D., to command 2d I. D., in addition to own, 1 day, 7 A. M., Aug. 22; T. J. Kelly, 12th I. D., to command 17th I. D., in addition to own, 6 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Capt. T. V. Underhill, 26th, to command 4th I. D., 4 days, 12 M., Aug. 24. Lts.—Charles Farley, 33, to C. O. Squad, 17 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Frank Kenny, 169, to command, 12:45 P. M., Aug. 17, during absence of Captain on sick report; Joseph A. McGuire, 145, to 11th I. D., for clerical duty, 14 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28. Patrol. T. J. Lenihan, 61, to 40, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 5 P. M., Aug. 17, during absence of patrolman on sick report; W. H. Fielding, 80, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Matthew Green, 144, to 68, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 10 days, 6 P. M., Aug. 17. To 169 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; C. A. Sayre, 1; J. J. Duffy, 29; Alex. McGibney, 146; Charles O'Rourke, 153; T. F. Keegan, 173; Philip Fitzpatrick, 23; Michael Haggerty, 144; William Luttge, 149; J. E. Reagan, 152.

To 4th I. D. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 18: T. A. Malley, 15; Daniel Mandel, 17; Daniel McElroy, 21; J. McKenna, 30; Fred. Harmse, 63; B. F. Wilder, 145; J. H. Cavanagh, 167; George Clark, 16; George Pross, 18; Thomas Logan, 36; Sherman Bentley, 61; Calvin Nash, 35; John B. Cronin, 146; E. S. Gardner, Traf. A. To Board of Elections from precincts indicated, 9 A. M., Aug. 18, to 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Thomas Crowe, 29; Jacob Fees, 33; Williams McMillen, 144; J. E. Fitzpatrick, 31; Patrick Cooney, 149; August Meyer, 152.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspectors J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 1 day, 7 A. M., Aug. 23, to be deducted from vacation; John Daly, 4 I. D., for 4 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 24, to be deducted from vacation. Capt. J. S. Collins, commanding 4th I. D., 9 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. H. Wavle, 5, 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; John Hirey, 124, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 17; J. Leonard, 35, 3 days, 11 A. M., Aug. 19; J. R. Curren, 170, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; Francis Johnson, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. J. J. McCarthy, 31, 2:30 A. M., July 30, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; J. J. Rafferty, 32, 10:40 P. M., Aug. 9, during disability; C. A. Hess, 40, 6:10 P. M., June 15, to 12 P. M., July 31; John McLaughlin, 38, 9 P. M., Aug. 11, during disability; G. A. Bourgoyne, 74, 1 P. M., Aug. 8 during disability; Harry Seinsoth, 148, 9:30 A. M., Aug. 12, to 12 P. M., Aug. 15; A. H. Hornow, 174, 2 P. M., June 16, to 12 P. M., June 19; Michael Murphy, 27, 9:30 A. M., Aug. 1, to noon, Aug. 7; Edward Luckhardt, 283, 6:10 P. M., July 16, to noon, Aug. 1.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. J. J. Dunn, 35, to take effect 12:07 P. M., Aug. 17.

Dropped from the rolls: Patrol. J. T. Kelly, 18, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, is hereby dropped from the rolls of the P. D., to take effect 12 P. M., July 25.

The following death is reported: Patrol. P. L. Delaney, 6, at 2:45 P. M., Aug. 17.

Fire Department.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, to take effect at 9 A. M., Aug. 11: Fire. 1st gr. Charles Goodman, Eng. 4, to Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Par. 1, S. O. No. 148, dated Aug. 16, granting special leave of absence to uniformed Fire. W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12, five days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16, is hereby amended to read four days, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 148, dated Aug. 16, relating to resignation of ununiformed Fire. W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 12, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 21, is hereby revoked.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. M. E. Kenny, Eng. 36, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire. 1st gr. Anthony Blush, Eng. 159, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. W. H. B. McMahon, Tr. & L. 47, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. M. M. Casey, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Miller, No. 2, H. & L. 110, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire. 3d gr. C. M. Brown, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 20.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FERARI, FRANCIS, (Nov. 11, 1914;) total assets, bank, $12,898; net estate, $10,080; Emma Ferari, (widow,) was the beneficiary.

ROGERS, Mrs. MARY E. (Jan. 15;) total assets, $82,480; net estate, $76,870; Fred N. Rogers, Andrew B. Rogers, James S. Rogers, and Edwin M. Rogers, (sons,) each $15,367, and Fanny M. Hamlin, (sister,) $3,000; assets, bank, $481; personalty, $400, and stocks and bonds, $81,582. The largest holding was 183 shares Pullman Co., appraised at $80,661.

ADE, JOSEPHINE, (May 16;) total assets, deposits, $16,017; net estate, $14,183; Frank Ade (husband) received $4,614, and four daughters the remainder of the estate.

CUNNINGHAM, ELLEN, (Jan. 19;) total assets, bank and personal effects, $12,170; net estate, $10,748; $5,000 is to two priests for masses; Patrick Cunningham, (brother,) $1,000, and remainder to institutions, friends, and relatives in smaller legacies.

NATHAN, Mrs. ROSA, (Sept. 17, 1915;) total assets, $27,250; net estate, $25,594; Adelaide Nathan (daughter) received $11,860; three other daughters, four sons, and a sister-in-law, each $1,560; assets, bank, $7,705; jewelry and personalty, $550; bonds and mortgage, $18,991.

STERN, Mrs. AMALIE, (Nov. 10, 1910.) Total assets, bank, $30,437; net estate, $28,836. Julia Hirsh and Hannah Gutwilling, (daughters,) each received $14,418.

KANE, ELIZABETH, (April 29.) Total assets, $5,566; net estate, $4,716. Mary Shaw and Emily Uniacke, (sisters,) each $2,358. Assets, 5414 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, appraised at $5,500, and bank, $2,068.

MABBETT, Mrs. MILLIE, (June 6.) Total assets, $27,500; net estate, $25,064. Gladys M. Taylor, (daughter,) and Frederick Mabbett Jr., (son,) each $12,832. Assets, equity $3,984 in 103 Dean St., Brooklyn, appraised at $12,000; equity in 664 Greene Av., Brooklyn, valued at $3,659; one-third interest in 77 North 9th St., Brooklyn, $911; one-third interest in 79 North 9th St., Brooklyn, $1,000; one-third interest in the equity in 110-112 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, $3,655; one-fourth interest in the equity in 224 Hewes St., Brooklyn, $662; other fractional and undivided realty interest in Brooklyn, $100; bank, $470; promissory notes and personalty, $6,126; stocks and bonds, $5,045.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—These officers will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to Supt. U. S. Military Acad. for duty: 1st Lt. L. H. McKinlay, 3d F. A.; 2d Lt. S. C. Brewer, 4th F. A., and J. E. Hatch, 1st F. A.

Capt. C. S. Frank, 10th Inf., detailed to Q. M. C., Sept. 10, vice Capt. W. Hocker, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lts. B. F. Tridge, Jr., and G. S. Wallace, M. R. C., ordered to active duty; to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Philippine Islands.

Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engrs., relieved duty Washington, D. C., and Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks; to Wilmington, N. C., and report by letter to Chief of Engineers.

Orders Aug. 8, relating to 2d Lt. G. H. Brett, 2d Cav., revoked.

Lt. Col. C. L. Ruggles, Ord. Dept.; Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., and Maj. G. G. Gatley, 3d F. A., to Mineola, L. I., on business of Ordnance Dept.

1st Lt. R. C. Burleson and 2d Lt. D. E. Cain, 23d F. A., detailed to enter next first-year class, Mounted Service School, Ft. Riley, Kan., Sept. 25.

Capt. F. H. Gallup, 3d F. A., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Lt. Col. A. D. Kniskern, Q. M. C., report to commanding General Central Dept., for temporary duty as Dept. Q. M. upon departure of Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C.

Capt. L. R. Cheatham, Philippine Scouts, retired, assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q. M., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Capt. C. J. Small, Philippine Scouts, retired, assigned to active duty and detailed acting Q. M., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

Capt. D. H. Glenty, 4th Cav., detailed to Q. M. C., vice Capt. C. W. Van Way, Q. M. C., relieved.

Capt. A. P. Watts, Q. M. C., assigned to 20th Inf.

1st Lt. G. S. Gillis, Sig. Corps, upon relief as Supply Officer, Sig. Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Wood, N. Y., by Capt. J. W. Ward, U. S. A., retired, will report to Commanding Officer, Fort Wood, for duty.

Capt. A. W. Malsh, Ord. Dept., will visit Wilmington, Del., on business of the Ord. Dept.

1st Lt. G. E. Tooley, M. R. C., ordered to active duty, to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5 for Hawaii; upon arrival at Honolulu report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. J. V. Falisi, M. R. C., relieved duty Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home.

Capt. W. D. Chitty, 1st Cav., detailed member Examining Board, Douglas, Ariz., vice Maj. J. G. Harbord, Cav., relieved.

Col. G. H. Morgan, Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Orders Aug. 10, relating to 1st Lt. H. L. Jordan, 20th Inf., revoked.

Orders Aug. 7, relating to 1st Lt. L. Brown, Jr., 1st Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., temporary duty; then to Ft. Riley, Kan., to enter Mounted Service School and take second-year course.

Orders Aug. 11, relating to 1st Lt. P. E. Bowers, M. R. C., revoked.

2d Lt. W. J. Eagan, 30th Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding Officer for examination for detail to Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps.

These officers, Corps of Engrs., relieved present duties and detailed to enter next class at Army Engineer School, Ft. Leavanworth, Kan., for the term beginning Oct. 1: Maj. U. M. Grant, 8d; Capts. R. C. Moore, C. S. Ridley, J. J. Bain, J. A. O'Connor, and C. L. Hall.

2d Lt. W. B. Peebles, 10th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding Officer for examination for detail for Aviation Section of the Sig. Corps.

Resignations: 1st Lt. P. E. Bowers, M. R. C., 1st Lt. H. Brauer, 2d Inf., Connecticut N. G.; 2d Lt. P. F. Brumm, 2d Inf., Georgia N. G.; Capt A. O. Nelson, Inf., Pennsylvania N. G.; Capt. H. C. Ostrom, M. C., Washington N. G.; 1st Lt. W. Halsey, 10th F. A., Connecticut N. G.; 2d Lt. J. McGillen, 7th Inf., Illinois N. G.; Capt. J. V. McKay, 3d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; 1st Lt. A. M. Martin, M. C., Michigan N. G.; 2d Lt. E. G. Reed, 1st Inf., Vermont N. G.; Capt. J. M. Straub, 8th Inf., Ohio N. G.; 1st Lt. C. B. McDaniel, M. C., North Carolina N. G.

Leaves: Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., 10 days; 2d Lt. A. B. Sutton, C. A. C., extended 28 days; Capt. W. T. Merry, 4th Inf., 14 days; 1st Lt. C. S. McNeill, 8th Cav., until Sept. 1.

The Navy.

Commander A. MacArthur, from command the San Francisco to command the South Dakota.

Commander T. J. Senn, detached Naval Acad., to assistant to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept., Sept. 1.

Commander R. Earle, detached Naval Acad., to Inspector of Ord. in charge Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, detached aid to Secretary of Navy, home and wait orders.

Commander H. Laning, detached command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, to Navy Dept., office of Chief of Naval Operations.

Commander C. M. Tozer, detached command the South Dakota, to command receiving ship at Puget Sound.

Commander A. M. Proctor, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 1, to command Flotilla 1, Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lt. Commander R. Henderson, detached the Alabama, to connection fitting out the Arizona and duty on board as 1st Lt. when commissioned.

Lt. Commander J. F. Hellweg, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to one month's leave.

Lt. A. F. Carter, detached command Monocacy, to Navy Dept.

Lt. B. McCandless, detached office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept., to aid to Secretary of the Navy.

Lt. H. C. Wick, from the Connecticut to the Dolphin, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 30, as assistant to Supply Officer.

Asst. Naval Constructor S. F. Zeigler, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Boston.

Asst. Naval Constructor E. M. Pace, Jr., detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Asst. Naval Constructor G. Fulton, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 18.

Asst. Naval Constructor H. B. Saunders, detached Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Machinist J. B. Martin, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Naval Station, Guam.

Chief Machinist D. Mullen, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Marine Corps.

1st Lt. W. S. Harrison, detached Marine Barracks, Boston, to American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Fulton, at New London; Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, and New Jersey, at Fort Pond Bay; Montana, at Point Lookout, Md.; Monterey, at Cavite; Nanshan, at Seward, Alaska; Prometheus, at Norfolk.

SAILED—Brutus, from San Diego for San Francisco; Castine, from Caldera Bay for Santo Domingo City; Cleveland, from Guaymas for Mare Island; Glacier, from Guaymas for La Paz; Jason, from Norfolk for Newport; Nerius, from Norfolk for Lambert's Point; Paducah, from Melville, R. I., for Boston; Oregon, from Tiburon for San Pedro; Patapsco, from Philadelphia for Indian Head; Sampson, from Boston for Newport; San Diego, from Topolabampo for Guaymas; Saturn, from Cordova for Sitka; Solace, from Guantanamo for Puerto Plata, via Cape Haitien and Monte Cristi; Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Wahneta, from Indian Head for Norfolk; Whipple, from Mazatlan for La Paz.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

There are 936 applications on file for Institutional Inspector.

The following promotion lists have been issued:

To stenographer and typewriter, Grade 2, Health Department: M. A. Hirschhorn, 86.53; Rose Alweis, 86.51; M. F. Finn, 86.16; Rose M. Daly, 85.13; Marjorie E. Schemmer, 83.58; Antoinette F. Cuchal, 82.67. Wilhelmina Roth, 82.55; Hattie Arbert, 80.56; G. G. Mack, 78.25; Cecelia E. Burns, 76.27; Selina H. Johnston, 75.71.

To attendant, Grade 1, public buildings and offices, the Bronx: Augustus Fackner, 86; F. W. Pope, 84.50; Giovanni Guericio, 82.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 19 an examination for specialist in cotton classing, for men only, to fill three vacancies in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $2,500 to $3,500 a year.

The duties will include assistance in and supervision of the preparation and final inspection of the practical forms of the official cotton standards to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Cotton Futures Act, duties which persons selected will also assist in determining grades, class, and value of any cotton which may be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for arbitration on appeal, and will include the regular standardization and marketing investigations of the department. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience and fitness, thesis or discussion. At least five years' responsible experience in cotton classing and stapling immediately preceding the date of the examination is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fifty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION!! INVESTORS!!

Will sell the two best high-class apartments on Ocean Av., Brooklyn, all rented, at $39,000, to yield 8% per cent. to investor. P 224 Times Downtown.

West 113th St., 253.—Recently renovated and enlarged; nine rooms; well suited for physician or dentist; desirable neighborhood. Telephone Plaza 6782.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St. A. C.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two beautiful cottage homes for sale cheap; all city improvements; 30 minutes out; restricted and refined location; $4,900 and $5,400. Personal, Room 908, 110 West 40th St.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.

Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

A splendid list of desirable houses, one and two baths, every improvement; quite a number with garages; rents $60 to $250 monthly; some less. Anderson Realty Co., opposite New Haven station.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

SCARSDALE, new eight-room house, hot water heat, large porch, high, fine neighborhood, for sale on reasonable terms. BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. L. J. AUERBACH. LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

MONTCLAIR.—Desirable house; well located; sell or lease. Anderson, 31 West 15th.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

20-acre farm for sale, with 11-room stone house on property; neatly furnished; 300 rabbits and barns; beautiful location; near church and school; will sacrifice at low figure. Address Quick Action, Y 306 Times Annex.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot; fronting on trolley; three blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; seven minutes from water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room water-front bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 125 Times Downtown.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. F., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New houses, 6 to 12 rooms; prices from $4,000 to $8,500; terms like rent; commutation basis; best big town on island; will show by appointment. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y., phone Murray Hill 1788.

Eight rooms and bath, unusual kitchen arrangement; $5,600; easy terms. R. T. Childs, 277 W. 38 St., New York.

Acreage properties for sale, Long Island. Address acreage, 169 Times.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, Mass.—2½ acres on fine beach; high land and wonderful view; in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.

Trustees, S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass. H.K.Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

BARGAINS.

Write for particulars of good profitable farms, Summer homes, lake cottages, timberlands, &c. A. D. Jennings, Winchester, N. H.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.

Eastern North Carolina; an ideal place for a hunting club or Winter home; water front; 500 acres of high, self-drained land, some improved; mostly open woods. Address owner, William Buys, N 48 Times.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

IDEAL SITE

FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Large office to rent at your own price. C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Want to borrow $40,000 on first mortgage, secured by large tract of good Western agricultural land; will pay 7 per cent. Security A-1. Address Box 354 Des Moines, Iowa.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; rivet view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.

Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; tennis; sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Far Rockaway, one block from ocean—First-class accommodations; week-end parties; special rates for September. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th St. Telephone 1166.

New York State.

IDEAL REST, breezes, 2,000 feet above sea level; quickly reached; best table; 440 acres, garden, orchards, woods, springs, trout brook, fine view, lovely walks; low rates. "High Farm," Roscoe, Sullivan County, N.Y.

Pennsylvania.

Nurses having large home would like the care of chronic invalids; nervous, epileptic, drug, or mild mental patients; excellent physician and nursing. Address Y 215 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J. —In beautiful residential section of Montclair, exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y.
27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

GRADUATE NURSE, Regents, prepared to make comfortable elderly people or convalescents, own country home, all modern improvements. Graduate Nurse Regents, Y 233 Times Annex. Long Branch 616.

Room-board, $9; high altitude; modern conveniences; commute; MEARS, Murray Hill, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Japanese couple want board, private family; best accommodation wanted; prefer Bell Harbor or Neponset, L. I. K 239 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOZIER, HIGH CLASS, $650.

Owner is compelled to sell seven-passenger touring car, used only 10 months; has electric self-starter, left-hand drive, centre control, one-man top; appearance and condition like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

Packard 1916, six-cylinder, 5-48, 5-passenger touring; special body; six wire wheels; tires practically new; two brand-new tires on side; new slip covers, envelope; chains, tools complete; fully equipped; delivered September, 1915; run 5,000 miles; demonstrate; sell reasonably. N 70 Times.

MERCER LATE 1914 SPEEDSTER, $1,250. Owner will sacrifice speedster, like new; has two extra tires and inner tubes. See manager, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Paige 1916 Fairfield, 6 Touring.
Cadillac 1916 Touring, like new.
Cadillac 1915 Touring, bargain.
Regal Underslung Roadster, electric starter.
Schoonmaker, 3d fl., 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac 1916, standard type 53, used as a demonstrating car; perfect condition; complete equipment. Detroit-Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

S. G. V. 1914 Landaulet	Stutz 1915 Bulldog
National 1914 Roadster	Saxon 1916 Roadster
Hupmobile 1915 Touring	Paige 1916 Touring

DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE, 1,700 Broadway.

LANCIA 13-14. 30; landaulet limousine; also touring; guaranteed order; quiet; elegant proposition; sacrifice price. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,806 Broadway.

WINTON, 1914, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile Roadster, 1913 model, good condition; price $300; phone, owner, Bryant 8980.

Overland Roadster, electric starting and lighting, auxiliary seat, five good tires; bargain. Rector 5825.

CADILLAC, 1915; eight-cylinder touring; like new. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, 1915; also touring; 8 cylinder; perfect; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less 5,000 miles; price $1,350. Owner, 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Stutz, 1917 Bulldog special; brand new car at big discount. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916 limousine, run 2,800 miles; practically new; Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1913; speedster body, gray finish; stored in Cleveland last ten months; recently received here by owner and completely overhauled; four new tubes and shoes, one extra mounted; any demonstration you want, and the best proposition on the market for $350 cash. Brennan's Garage, Mt. Vernon, or Mt. Vernon 3418W for demonstration.

MITCHELL 7-passenger touring car; like new; $425. Bord. 114 West 50th St.

MERCER, 1916 Toy; 1915 Mercer Sport; bargains. Scudder, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1,114.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard 6-cylinder cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3830 Bryant.

Packard Six new touring. $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month, reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lenox 8178.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant, 3916.

Packard.—Six-cylinder touring and limousine cars by the hour, day, month, or trip; late models; reasonable. Plaza 5440.

Packard cars, hour, week, or month; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th. Col. 7539.

Packard.—Elegant 7-passenger Packard touring; hour, monthly preferred; reasonable. Morningside 8871.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard 7-passenger touring cars for hire, hour, day, week; reasonable. 3828 Schuyler.

Packard.—7-passenger, by hour, week, or trip; owner drives. Murray Hill 982.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.

Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.	
BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.	Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.	

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.

R	SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
O	MONTHLY DE LUXE
O	CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
M	100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
	110TH ST.—AND COLUMBUS AV.

Special Rates to Columbia Students.

WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

WEST 57TH ST.

SUBLET DUPLEX, $6,000.

Finest apartment ever offered for sublet; magnificent furnishings, ideal location; nine rooms, three baths; a comfortable, luxurious home. For appointment address

ADMINISTRATOR, 43 FIFTH AV.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, 1 or more baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3064 River.

Five rooms; new, strictly modern; 2 baths; rent only $100 per month, beginning Oct. 1; immediate possession given; excellent location; ask to see Apartment 2-C, (The Buchovia,) 215 West 88th St., corner Broadway.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class home. Apply 20 West 113th.

84th, 17 West.—Will rent furnished 7-room apt. at very moderate price. See janitor.

Unfurnished—East Side.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard,

THOUSANDS ARRIVE FOR CATHOLIC WEEK

Press Association and German Central Verein Both Have Begun Their Work.

SOCIETIES MEET TOMORROW

Pontifical High Mass, Celebrated at Cathedral, to Mark Opening of Federation Sessions.

"Catholic Week" got well started yesterday. The Catholic Press Association progressed half way through its work, and the German Catholic Central Verein held its preliminary committee meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel. Thousands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and prominent laymen from all over the United States and Canada have arrived for the approaching sessions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which is to open with a pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral tomorrow morning, an event that promises to be the greatest religious ceremony of its kind ever held in this country.

About half the 3,000 members and delegates of the Central Verein arrived during the day. Their only formal activity was a meeting of the Committee on Social Propaganda, attended by P. F. Kenkel, K. S. G., Director of the Central Bureau of the St. Louis Verein; Nicholas Gonner, K. S. G., editor of The Catholic Tribune of Dubuque, Iowa; Joseph Mott, editor of Der Wanderer of St. Paul, Minn.; Father William Engelen of St. John's University, Toledo, Ohio, and Mgr. George W. Heer of Dubuque, Iowa.

President of the Central Verein Joseph Frey of New York, First Vice President Mich. F. Girten of Chicago, Second Vice President Joseph Stockhausen of St. Louis, Secretaries John Q. Juenemann of St. Paul, A. Springob of Milwaukee, and Schatzmeister F. W. Immekus of Pittsburgh also spent much time at headquarters, preparing for the coming sessions of the Verein.

The Committee on Social Propaganda will attend a private conference this morning at which effort will be made to formulate general plans for social service work by all interested Roman Catholic bodies. The Germans expect to exert important influence at this conference.

Others who will attend the conference in Cathedral College Hall are Bishop Shahan of Washington, D. C., National President of the Conference of Catholic Charities; President John Paul Chew of the Catholic Press Association; Bishop J. J. Muldoon, Chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Federation, and President Frey of the Verein.

May Be Catholic Chautauqua.

This conference will try to agree on a universal, practical program, some of those interested believing that from it may result a national Catholic Chautauqua. This has been attempted locally in several parts of the country, but has not yet been tried on a country-wide scale.

The Verein delegates will devote the remainder of today to the reception of delegates. In the evening they will be guests at a reception at Kolping House in East Eighty-eighth Street.

Those delegates to the German section of the convention who arrived yesterday found ready for them handsomely printed souvenir books, most of the pages of which were devoted to attractive photographs of important personages in the Church, and views of interesting places and structures in New York. They got, too, pocket programs printed in their own language, in which the "Catholic Week" was changed to "Katoliche Tag."

Leaders of the various bodies passed out the word to the arriving delegates yesterday that the constitution of the federation, with which the Verein is affiliated, strictly forbade partisan politics.

Every effort is being made to have the national campaign now in progress ignored at the many meetings. As far as possible, references to the recent investigation of charitable institutions in this city, which resulted in a controversy between Mayor Mitchel and some Catholic prelates, also will be avoided. It is expected, however, that before the German sections are through meeting some attacks may be made on the Administration's policy in Mexico, but even these, if they occur, the governing spirits will try to keep within impersonal bounds.

Purposes of the Federation.

The general purpose of the gathering, the first of its kind at which the component organizations have united in their annual conventions, was thus outlined yesterday by Charles T. Daly, Assistant Secretary of the Federation, who is in charge of its publicity work during the week:

"The aim of this organization is to cultivate peace, destroy bigotry and prejudice, to place ourselves and the Catholic Church in a true light before the American people for a correct justice and Christian morality.

"It labors unceasingly to extend the hand of fellowship to non-Catholics and to unite with them when necessary for the solution of the problems of the day, and the redress of the evils which menace the stability of the nation and the security of the foundations of moral civilization and American society.

"The Federation of Catholic Societies expresses its approval of every movement that has for its object the betterment of social conditions and industrial relations. It recognizes the rights of toilers and their insistence on a living wage. It also declares it a necessary function of legislation to secure their rights and to protect life and limb in mills, mines, factories—in fact in every hazardous occupation."

Bishop J. J. Hartley opened yesterday's session of the Catholic Press Association with prayer at the Catholic Club in the morning. About one-fourth of those attending, representing more than half the denominational publications of the country, were women.

President John Paul Chew congratulated those present on the success of the organization, urged that all Roman Catholic publications be induced to join the association, and pointed out that foreign-language papers and periodicals had a particularly rich opportunity to do missionary work.

The Committee on Resolutions, of which the Rev. John J. Burke of New York, editor of The Catholic World, is Chairman, was instructed to prepare a memorial to the Federal Trade Commission on the rising cost of white paper.

Reference to Charities Inquiry.

Father John I. Whelan of Brooklyn, editor of The Tablet, read a paper on "The Priests and the Catholic Press." He said in part:

"During the recent several charities investigations, when our institutions, our sisters, our brothers, everything that a Catholic holds dear, were being subjected to veiled or open attack, the while the metropolitan dailies, with the honorable exception of The Brooklyn Standard Union, were publishing for Catholic as well as other readers the lies about these institutions and personals furnished them by a paid publicity agent of a private charity organization, The Tablet was telling its shocked and scandalized Catholic readers the truth and showing the animus of the attack—incidentally demonstrating the necessity of a Catholic press, and what it may accomplish. Naturally the priests were appreciative of what we were doing, and, while the investigations were on, we sold more copies of the paper at the church doors than at any time in its history."

F. A. Wilson-Lawrenson of the religious department of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America asked the members of the association to affiliate with his organization. This provoked much discussion, many of the publishers present demanding to know exactly what the attitude of the associated clubs would be toward religious publications and what advantages were offered. The matter being one for individual determination by the publishers, no action was taken.

The Press Association delegates were guests of the Catholic Club at luncheon and dinner. In the evening they were taken on an automobile tour of the city, stops being made at interesting Catholic landmarks.

The Press Association will conclude its convention today, the delegates going in the afternoon on an extended visit to Coney Island. A matter of importance to be decided in the afternoon is the proposed adoption of a new constitution drafted by the Executive Committee in which the rules similar to those of The Associated Press and the United Press Association have been incorporated.

An Indian Priest.

The Central figure of interest in the Catholic Club yesterday was Father Philip Gordon, a full-blooded Indian, whose tribal name is Tibishkogijik—A Sign of the Skies. Father Gordon, just past thirty, is connected with the Indian Bureau of Catholic Missions in Washington, which publishes the Quarterly Indian Sentinel. He smilingly boasted that he was no hyphenate.

The priest studied six years at Innsbruck University in Germany, prepared for ordination at the American College in Rome, and was ordained in this country. He said there were 100,000 Indian Catholic communicants out of a total of 250,000, 50,000 in round numbers being Protestants, and 100,000 pagans. The Indian, he said, yielded readily to Christian teaching.

Another Indian expected is Tomahawk, a Standing Rock Sioux, who was present when Sitting Bull was captured. Tomahawk will probably be the federation standard-bearer during the convention.

The Boston delegation of more than 500, with headquarters at the Hotel Astor, will all be here today. They are bringing with them the Mission Church Field Band. Philadelphia will send about 1,500 delegates and visitors, among whom will be the Knights of Columbus Band and several uniformed organizations. The Central Verein, too, will have some uniformed companies of Jaegers with a band. Pittsburgh is sending another large delegation, and Chicago is expected to contribute materially to the numbers present.

All the uniformed organizations, the bands, and the long lines of delegates in citizens' garb will parade to St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Pontifical mass on Sunday.

They may march, too, to the monster mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Sunday night, at which Governor Whitman, Acting Mayor Dowling, Cardinals Gibbons, Farley, and O'Connell, President John Whalen of the Federation, and a number of others will speak. The demand for tickets already far exceeds the supply, and it is said the meeting will be the greatest gathering of Roman Catholics ever held in this city.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union will start its convention with a Pontifical mass on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, being the last of the bodies celebrating "Catholic week" to begin activities.

CARDINAL O'CONNELL WARNS.

Archbishop of Boston Fears Organized Attack on Civilization.

"New York is a tremendous city, a great metropolis, and everybody here, as is natural, is intent upon seizing opportunities as they come along. For this very reason it needs to stop for just half an hour and consider that there are other things besides material wealth and financial prosperity, and the meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York the coming week is intended to focus the attention of the people of this city for a brief time at least, on the work of the Catholic Church and the federation."

William, Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, thus summarized the objects which he hopes may be attained by the Catholic conference in progress in New York. The Cardinal came to New York yesterday in the vanguard of distinguished men who will attend the gathering here.

"One of the chief purposes of the great meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in New York next week," said Cardinal O'Connell, "is to make the Church and the federation better known. The federation is really the Catholic Church in action out in the highways and byways. It is a layman's movement, and by it the true knowledge of the active principles of Christianity is to be carried into the public arena of civil life.

"It stands for obedience to law and respect for authority; it safeguards the sacred principles of Government; it speaks out unflinchingly to the rich of their obligations in justice and charity to the poor about them, and it speaks equally fearlessly to the poor of the sublime standards of Christian life which crush out envy and jealousy as vipers which menace the peace of individuals.

"It stands against anarchy, socialism, and all disintegrating influences, and as well stands for the sanctity and unity of family life. In a word, it brings out all those fundamental virtues and principles upon which alone society can rest. To the laymen of the federation is entrusted the privilege and the duty of bringing the efficacy of faith into the fruit of action for the benefit of the State."

Cardinal O'Connell, who has worked hard for ten years in building up the federation in the Province of New England, of which he is Metropolitan, declared that the American Federation of Catholic Societies was in no sense political, but, he added, "like every other great moral principle, it is meant in the end to strengthen the good side of every phase of political life."

His Eminence went on to say that it is because the Catholic Church is so little understood and so much misrepresented, and even slandered, that the federation intends to show all the good it is doing, not merely for the individual, but for the upbuilding of the nation also. Speaking of present-day tendencies, the Cardinal said:

"There is no doubt that from 100 different directions there is an organized attack on civilized society as it exists today. Underneath all these various agencies is the one essential and unifying cause—namely, infidelity and irreligion. We needn't go to foreign countries to see these corroding influences in action, for they are operating under our very eyes. The wonderfully successful condition of our country is one of the very causes of the activity of these pernicious influences.

"The tremendous increase in material wealth has undoubtedly stimulated avarice and greed, which without the restraining religious influences, becomes a menace to that contentment which is the cornerstone of good order. Naturally, if we have only one life to live and there is no other, the millions who believe in no God will make up their minds to get out of this life everything they can, and if Government and law stand in the way, then they must be put aside. That is the logical deduction from the principles of infidelity and irreligion."

The Cardinal deprecated the fact that many descendants of those who a hundred years ago were high-minded Christians, although not Catholics, had thrown aside all religion and become openly rationalistic. He gave it as his view that where there was skepticism in the pulpit little faith would be found in the pews. The Catholic Church, he asserted, with its hold on the masses, was the one great bulwark against the forces lined up for warfare on society and State.

ASK HATCH ABOUT FLIES.

Public Service Board Takes Up His Charge Involving Subways.

The Public Service Commission has taken cognizance of the charge made by Edward Hatch, Jr., that flies are being bred by the million in the litter which remains from last Winter's attempts to protect water mains and other pipes from freezing in the subway excavations. Robert Ridgway, while he said yesterday he was sure the condition complained of could exist only in a few isolated instances, if at all, sent a special order to the engineers in charge of the five divisions of the subway work telling them to investigate this condition and take immediate action.

Mr. Hatch left town yesterday morning for his country place on Lake Champlain. The Secretary's office of the Public Service Commission endeavored to communicate with him in this city and when it was found he had gone a letter was sent asking him to supply specifications of the conditions complained of so they could be investigated.

DEALERS OPPOSE DILLON'S MILK PLAN

Doubt if State Control Would Bring Any Advantage to Consumers.

METHODS TO LOWER PRICES

Transfer of Overhead Charges Incident to Distribution Might Be Effective.

Several of the more important milk distributing companies of the city do not consider the proposal of Commissioner John J. Dillon of the Department of Foods and Markets to place the city milk supply under State control and supervision as advantageous to the consumer or to the producer. The companies are willing, however, to have District Attorney Swann investigate the situation, and they say they will take any action which they are convinced is beneficial to the public.

H. N. Hallock, Vice President of the Borden Condensed Milk Company, said he believed that placing the Department of Foods and Markets in the position of agent for the dairymen would inject another middleman into the machinery by which the milk reaches the public. He added that he could not conceive of a more direct medium for transmitting the milk from the cow to the consumer than through a distributing company, such as the Borden concern.

He was unwilling to express any opinion as to what effect State control would have on the price of milk so far as either the dairyman or the consumer was concerned, but he conceded that the price might be lowered by transferring some of the overhead charges incident to distributing from the price of milk to the tax list. His company, he stated, was willing to do anything to help the public and still be fair to the company.

L. B. Halsey, Vice President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said his company was doing everything which it could to furnish the District Attorney with the information he desired. He did not think that State control was practicable.

"The price of milk," he said, "is governed by the law of supply and demand. This law has been working for a much longer time than any special legislation which may be enacted, and it probably will continue to govern the price of milk, as well as of meat and other produce."

District Attorney Swann yesterday got in touch with a number of officials of milk dealers in the city in an effort to verify figures recently made public regarding prices paid by these companies to farmers and the cost of distribution.

The Borden company has increased the price of grade A milk from 10 to 11 cents a quart. It has also raised the price of the pint bottle of milk from 5 to 6 cents. Similar increases in bottled pints were made by many other milk companies several days ago. A number of distributers have already raised the price of grade A quarts.

$5,000 LOOT IN BRONX FLAT.

Detectives Follow Woman Who Calls on Prisoner in Jail.

Pieces of table silver, unset stones, rings, pins, and watches to the value of $4,000 or $5,000, according to the estimate of Acting Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Bureau, were found by Wines and Detectives Riley, Armstrong, Toner, and Leavitt yesterday afternoon in the apartment of Mrs. Lillian Berger at 676 Wales Avenue, the Bronx. The detectives also found two opium layouts.

Wines said he believed the silver and jewelry were the proceeds of robberies committed by William Frank and Harry Stein, who were arrested by his men last Wednesday as they left 900 Fox Street. The detectives had followed them all day, suspecting they were sneak thieves, and say they found in their possession several small pieces of jewelry taken from the apartment of Samuel Goldstein in the Fox Street house.

Both men gave addresses downtown and the detectives were at a loss to discover the hiding place of the loot they believed the men had acquired in the last few weeks until Mrs. Berger called on Stein yesterday in the Bronx jail. Then they followed her to her flat.

Besides Mrs. Berger and her 6-year-old son Emanuel, they found Florence Frank, who said she was a manicure, living at 500 West 135th Street, and Barney Lipshitz, who said he was a laborer, living at 1,145 Fox Street. They arrested them, charging them with receiving stolen goods, and sent the boy to the rooms of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

TWO DEATHS DUE TO AUTOS.

Man Loses Life in a Collision; Boy Run Down, Dies in Hospital.

Two were killed and several injured in automobile accidents near this city yesterday. Ernest Jones of 21 Codwise Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J., a tester for the Simplex Automobile Company, was driving a car into Dunellen, N. J., when it was struck by a machine driven by Charles W. Wakefield of Plainfield, who was turning in from a crossroad. Jones was pinned under his machine and killed instantly.

James Brown, 14 years old, of Belmar, N. J., died in the Ann May Hospital at Spring Lake, after he had been run down by a machine driven by Raymond Muller of Belmar. Muller was held on a charge of manslaughter.

Dr. Frank J. Mangold, 27 years old, of 1,300 Bushwick Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Kochendorfer in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault brought by Miss Ted Sybil Banfer of 1,240 West 100th Street, Manhattan, who is in St. John's Hospital because of injuries following a collision between her machine and that of Dr. Mangold. Dr. Mangold pleaded not guilty and will be examined later.

A machine owned by Otto Pentzlaff, Jr., of Montclair, N. J., was wrecked early yesterday morning when William Dean of Montclair ran it into the Swinefield Bridge. Dean and others in the car escaped injury.

Denis Holihan, 11 years old, of 447 Tenth Avenue, was taken to the French Hospital last night suffering from possible internal injuries and fracture of skull, caused by being struck by a motor truck.

CITY'S HARBOR INSPECTED.

House Committee Goes On to Look at Barge Canal.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors completed an inspection of New York Harbor, as guests of R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner. The members went to Staten Island, Perth Amboy, Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, and returned along the South Brooklyn shore. From the West Forty-second Street pier automobiles carried them to the Waldorf. They left for Albany on a night boat.

Stephen M. Sparkman, the Chairman, said they were going up the Hudson to inspect the Troy dam and the outlet of the State Barge Canal. They will return to New York by train today, he said, and leave tonight for Washington.

Among those who accompanied the committee were Frank P. Gardner, Eugene H. Rosenquest, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles G. M. Thomas, Louis J. Tribus, Henry A. Meyer, Jacob C. Klinck, and Richard Meyer. The army engineers who made the trip were Colonel Harry Taylor, Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry, and Captain E. D. Ardery. With the engineers was Commander E. P. Jessup, U. S. N.

HOLDS POSSE AT BAY.

Man Accused of Beating Mother Defiant Till Doors Are Smashed.

James Marino, 22 years old, of 104 Harrison Street, Belleville, N. J., held a policeman and citizens at bay for several hours with a revolver early yesterday morning when they attempted to arrest him on a charge of beating his blind mother. He surrendered only after the police had worked their way through back yards and had forced their way up the rear stairs to Marino's flat.

Marino went home the night before intoxicated, it is alleged, and began to abuse his aged mother. She went to the street and told her story to Patrolman John Flynn. With several other policemen Flynn went to the house, where they found that Marino, who lived on the top floor of the six-family tenement, was standing at a front window with a revolver, threatening to shoot any one who might approach.

After a survey of the situation the police sent in a riot call to the station. Chief of Police Flynn, with a squad of reserves, hurried to the spot in a patrol wagon, but there was no way to storm the front of the house with a reasonable chance of success.

A crowd gathered, and, with the aid of citizens who knew the neighborhood, several patrolmen wormed their way through back yards to the rear of the tenement, while the crowd outside, remaining at a safe distance, held Marino's attention. After breaking down several doors the attacking party from the rear got into the apartment and Marino surrendered.

KILLED HUNTING FIREBUG.

Second of Two Men Guarding Barn Shoots the Other.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18.—When Nicholas Meyer was found last evening in a cornfield back of the Richfield Hotel near here, senseless from gunshot wounds that later caused his death, it was supposed that he had been shot by an incendiary whom he had interrupted in an attempt to fire a barn attached to the hotel. Today, however, John Gasper, a farm hand, was arrested and charged with murder, though it is thought Gasper fired in the belief he was aiming at the same man Meyer had set out to catch.

Mrs. Ethel Toth, who employs Gasper, told the police that Gasper asked her for a weapon last evening, saying there was a man in the cornfield. Mrs. Toth gave him a shotgun and one shell. Presently he returned the gun, saying he had "peppered the man in the legs." Gasper almost collapsed today when he was informed his shot probably had killed Meyer.

SHARPERS GET LIFE SAVINGS

Victim Parts with $1,707 Through an Old Confidence Game.

Martin Rabs of 123 Arlington Street, Newark, has lost $1,707, his savings of years, and he has received in exchange an old handkerchief, some scraps of paper, and a large stock of experience. He complained to the police yesterday that two new-found friends were missing.

Rabs lost his savings through a swindle that was popular in the '70s. A Spaniard, just from the bedside of his dead father, did not want to carry around with him a legacy of $4,000 in gold dollars. Rabs agreed to change them for bills and he was to receive $200 as a bonus. He drew his savings from the bank and exchanged them for the "gold" and the box. The two strangers left him in Broad Street and after waiting an hour he reported their disappearance to the police.

GREAT WAR TRUCK ORDER.

Business Worth Millions Placed Here to Run Through Year.

What was said to be the largest single order for automobile trucks placed in this country since the outbreak of the war was cabled to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore of 140 Broadway yesterday by one of the Allied Governments. The order is for Peerless motor trucks and, it was said, would run into many millions of dollars.

Delivery is to start immediately. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore have contracted to deliver from eighty to a hundred trucks a week during the remainder of this year, and to continue shipments at the same rate until late in 1917, with the probability that the contract will be continued in force until the end of the war.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Mrs. Jennie Janofsky of 583 Jersey Avenue yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, the Rev. David Janofsky, formerly rabbi of the First Temple in First Street, on a charge of abandonment. She said she has not seen him since September, 1914.

JERSEY CITY.—Frank McCue, an inmate of St. Joseph's Home for the Blind at 531 Pavonia Street, fell out of a third story window early yesterday morning while asleep, and was sent to the City Hospital in a critical condition. He landed on a picket fence.

BAYONNE.—The International Nickel Company, which has been in operation twenty-four hours a day for the last few months, bought two large tracts of land yesterday to establish a plant. The tracts cost $500,000.

NEWARK.—Arrangements are under way for the fifth annual convention of the Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of New Jersey, which will be held at the Robert Treat Hotel on Sept. 3 and 4.

NEWARK.—Joseph Palmick, 14 years old, of 156 Belmont Avenue; Joseph Winensky, 16 years, of 338 Fifteenth Avenue, and William Dymansky, 21 years, of 514 South Fifteenth Street confessed yesterday that they had committed a number of burglaries. Following their directions, the police found three loaded revolvers, old tin cans filled with silverware, a promissory note for $13,000, and a $5,000 bond, these latter taken from the home of Benjamin Lissner, President of the Lissner Milling Company.

FRANKLIN.—Albert Dakmur of this place reported to the police yesterday that his wife had left their home, taking with her $300.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—John Lynch, night watchman of the Lans Brothers cigar factory, was found dead with a fractured skull yesterday morning at the foot of the elevator shaft. The time clock showed that he had rung up at 4:10 A. M. for the last time. His revolver and club were in his pockets.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Creditors of the Canister Manufacturing Company held their second meeting yesterday with Referee Oliphant of Trenton. The company has $102,000 in bonds outstanding, and it is said that the creditors wish to operate the plant for ninety days in order to adjust their claims. If this is impossible they will buy the plant.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Murt Lennon, 6 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lennon, swallowed a wooden whistle yesterday and was sent to the University Hospital in Philadelphia for an operation.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Clarence Lakeman, 45 years old, was killed yesterday by a Lehigh Valley Railroad train at Alpha, near here.

TRENTON.—Prompt action on the part of a policeman prevented Henry Burd, 24 years old, of Chicago, from killing himself with a revolver yesterday afternoon in Monument Park. He said he was despondent because a woman had refused his attentions. He was held for carrying a concealed weapon.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The Board Walk Merchants' Association yesterday started a movement to prevent fraudulent practices along the board walk and Clarence L. Cole, representing the association, asked the court to hold for the Grand Jury S. L. Lucas, who is alleged to have sold Miss Gertrude E. Geist of Philadelphia jewelry valued at 8 cents for $4. The case will be continued on Monday.

VINCENT says:

Spring Suits Good for Fall

neat dark mixtures in worsteds and cheviots at savings of from $3.00 to $8.00.

G. N. VINCENT,
534-536 6th Ave., 31st St.

DR. BAYLIS INDICTED; HAD NO RELIEF SHIP

Grand Jury Told That War Aid Promoter Deceived the Donors of Funds.

THREE TRUE BILLS FOUND

Warrant Not Yet Served, but Accused Telephones He Will Surrender.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Baylis, "Director-General" of the Allies Hospital Relief Commission, which collected $7,000 in contributions from all parts of the country, all of which was admittedly spent for administration purposes, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury after an investigation into the affairs of the commission.

There were three separate indictments. One charged Dr. Baylis with grand larceny in the first degree, in that he had misappropriated the funds of the commission; the second and third indictments alleged that he had misappropriated two contributions of $100 made by George A. Kessler and Daniel Guggenheim.

A bench warrant for the arrest of the clergyman was issued by Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions, but Dr. Baylis could not be found. According to District Attorney Swann he telephoned late last night to ascertain the amount of bail that would be asked and promised to give himself up today.

The method that Dr. Baylis was said to have adopted in soliciting funds from prominent New Yorkers was described by Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich, who was in charge of the prosecution. Frederick A. Collins, secretary to Daniel Guggenheim, testified, Mr. Markewich said, that his employer had received a circular letter from the commission in which it was stated that a ship had been donated by a "friend" and that hospital supplies were being sent on board as fast as the money was forthcoming to purchase them. Relying on that statement, it was said, Mr. Guggenheim sent a check for $100.

"Another witness, Mrs. Edith Ranger, who was employed by the commission," Mr. Markewich said, "told us that Dr. Baylis admitted that the ship was purely imaginary. The doctor added that it was a harmless deception. This was corroborated by the testimony of George R. Buck, who acted as a solicitor for a time. Buck said that Dr. Baylis sent him to interest William F. McCombs in the proposition, but the latter refused to believe the story about the boat."

Buck returned and reported that Mr. McCombs had declared he would know of any proposal to send a ship abroad by reason of his connection with another relief commission. Mr. Markewich continued. The minister then called up Mr. McCombs, but could not convince him that the proposition was bona fide, Buck asserted, whereupon the clergyman admitted the deception.

Adolph Kallman, who was advertising manager of the commission, receiving as compensation 65 per cent. of all the money taken in, declared, according to the prosecutor, that Dr. Baylis compelled him to return 25 per cent. of his share. This money was kept by Dr. Baylis, he charged.

Despite the fact that the commission has been under investigation, Dr. Baylis has continued his efforts to raise money, the prosecutor said, a bazaar in Atlantic City being in course of preparation and other plans of raising funds in the city being considered. District Attorney Swann received a letter from the Countess Castelvecchio, whose sympathies Dr. Baylis had enlisted. In the letter she asked if it would be advisable to solicit aid for the commission.

It was said unofficially at the office of the District Attorney that Public Service Commissioner Oscar Straus was endeavoring to arrange a meeting for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the commission. Many prominent citizens who were members of the Board of Directors have signified their desire to aid the District Attorney in his investigation of the organization.

BOY TO GET A MILLION.

Youngster's Fortune Will Accumulate for 19 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—William J. Smith Cary, the two-year-old son of Thomas F. Cary, a grocer here, according to estimates made today, will receive $1,000,000 from the estate of his grandfather, William J. Smith, when he reaches his majority. According to a final distribution made in the Probate Court today his share of the Smith estate at the present time is $336,225.68, Mary Smith Woodcock, wife of Arthur Woodcock, a daughter of the testator, receives $346,225.68. The bulk of the estate valued at $1,100,740.14 was left in the hands of trustees for Mrs. Woodcock and the Cary boy.

Mr. Smith accumulated his fortune by investing in real estate here several years ago when property could be purchased at a low figure.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. FORD C. OTTMAN, D. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor. Monday, at 8 P. M., Prayer and Praise Service. Visitors to the city are cordially invited to all services. CHURCH OPEN ALL SUMMER.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During erection of their new building worshipping in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Ave. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue. No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street, I. M. Haldeman, D. D., Pastor. Preaching—If Our Lord Shall Tarry. By Rev. WILLIAM L. PETTINGILL. 11 A. M.—"SINAI OR SION." 8 P.M.—"WHAT IS A REAL CHRISTIAN?" All who read this notice and are thus directed to worship with us will receive Special Spiritual Blessing through the inspired preaching of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR. DR. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS preaches Sunday at both services. 11 A. M.—"A Citizenship in Heaven." 8 P. M.—"The Waters of Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. 11 A. M.—Rev. FRANK W. PATTISON preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wed., 8 P. M. During August, Sunday evening services will be held in the Second and Fifth Churches only. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1351 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL 10, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. Rev. S. G. Inman, Preacher.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE. FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. College Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11—Mrs. May Aitken Stoiber. Subject: "The Omnipotence of God."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. 11 A. M., Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, "A Permanent Peace." 8 P. M., Rev. HOWARD M. LESOURD, "The Danger of Virtues."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. 11 A. M.—"Story of War in Persia," by a native Persian. 8.—Ser.: T. E. Hubbard.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St. Rev. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN. 11 A. M. Subject—"The Transformed Life."

NEW THOUGHT.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d Street. Sunday, 11 A. M. Healing meetings, Friday, 8 P. M. Reading room open daily.

SIXTH CYCLE MESSAGE. Ralph M. de Bit, 218 Madison Av., cor. 36th. Sunday, 11 and 8. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE. Sunday meeting, 301 Madison Av., 11 A. M. Subject: "FAITH." Speaker: Mrs. FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN. Public Invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d Street. 11 A. M.—Mr. Francis E. Shober. Monday, 3, Mme. Laura de Turczynowicz (Marquise de Gordawa.)

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOHN McNEILL, the well-known Scotch Preacher, Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, 174th St. at Broadway. 11 A. M.—Rev. Lyman R. Hartley, A. M. 8 P. M.—Union service, Tent, Ft. Washington.

FT. GEORGE, 185th, E. of St. Nicholas Av. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., 8 P. M. Graded Bible School at 3 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d Street. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James M. Howard will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. The Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock: "Finding the Eternal."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th St. Rev. THOMAS GUTHRIE SPEERS, Assistant Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. JNO. B. LAIRD, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 105TH ST.

PRESBYTERIAN.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Rev. E. M. DILL, D. D., at 11 A. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. 8, 9:45, 11, and 8. Preacher: Rev. RAYMOND S. BROWN.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. Daily service, 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—11 A. M., Service and Sermon.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector, 8; 11 (Bishop Gailor); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir.)

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Thos. E. Calvert.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 44th Street. SERVICES AT 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Chas. S. Kennedy. Full Choir Present, All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S, West End Av. & 87th St. REV. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector. Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays: Mass at 7. Holy Days and Fridays, 7 and 10.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8; 11. Rev. W. L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Weekday Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. HENRY A. BILKERT will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. PETER H. MILLIKEN, D.D., will preach. 11 A. M.—"What to Do with Christ." 8 P. M.—"The Runner."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARTHUR